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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1893-94.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

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From

THE HONORABLE MR. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the condition and progress of education in this presidency during the year 1893–94. With reference to G.O., No. 49, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1894, communicated in Financial Order No. 118, dated 20th February 1894, I have endeavoured to curtail the report, as far as practicable, without omitting any useful or necessary information. Except in respect of a few special institutions, I have not commented in the report on the working of individual institutions, as the statistical information embodied in the appendices is sufficient to convey a general idea on their work during the year. A few statements hitherto included in the body of the report have been relegated to the appendix.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Results.

2. The year was marked not so much by any large advance in schools or scholars as by a greater consolidation of schools and the consequent concentration of educational effort, which the application of the Educational Rules on the one hand, and the inability, on the other hand, of Government and of local boards to raise their contribution to education were expected to bring about. Public institutions increased from 20,861 to 20,919, or by ·28 per cent., and scholars therein from 668,510 to 672,915, or by ·66 per cent., as against an increase of 5·4 per cent. and 6·2 per cent., respectively, in 1892–93. Private and indigenous schools, however, received an addition of 575 schools and 11,168 pupils. Taking both public and private institutions together, it will be observed that there was an advance of 633 schools and 15,573 scholars, which gives a total increase of 2·6 per cent. in schools and 2·1 per cent. in scholars, as against 4·8 and 5·8 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The relatively small increase in the proportion of scholars is due to the fact that the bulk of the advance under scholars appertained to indigenous and private schools, most of which are very poorly attended. The following summary classifies institutions according to grades, and scholars according to stages of instruction, without distinguishing boys and girls:—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges	35	3,537	36	3,330
Professional colleges	6	759	7	798
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	134	10,071	131	10,800
Lower Secondary { English	226	19,824	259	23,423
Lower Secondary { Vernacular	234	3,682	150	1,981
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	25	271	24	314
Lower Secondary, English	35	956	39	1,161
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	2	7	1	6
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,678	148	1,490
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper Primary	4,207	36,663	4,209	37,910
For boys { Lower Primary	14,890	538,005	15,008	538,851
For girls { Upper Primary	305	3,233	327	3,467
For girls { Lower Primary	503	45,468	480	44,962
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	54	1,416	57	1,419
Do. for mistresses	17	342	17	292
Other special schools for boys	19	2,176	19	2,342
Do. for girls	8	422	7	369
Total, Public Institutions ...	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	42	2,291	36	1,690
Sanskrit for boys	84	1,526	130	2,489
Elementary { teaching a vernacular only or mainly { Boys ...	2,788	47,722	3,350	59,035
Elementary { teaching a vernacular only or mainly { Girls ...	1	15	25	495
Elementary { teaching the Quran ... ... { Boys ...	516	13,684	489	13,353
Elementary { teaching the Quran ... ... { Girls ...	16	266	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ...	8	390	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062
Grand Total ...	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977

The variations in the number and strength of the different grades of public institutions were as shown in the margin. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of secondary schools, the secondary forms were much stronger than in the previous year. The paucity of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination during the past two years accounts for the continued decline in the number of collegiate students.

Institutions.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	+ 2	− 168
Secondary schools ...	− 65	+ 2,686
Primary schools	+ 119	+ 1,821
Special schools	+ 2	+ 66

A perusal of the following comparative statistics for the last four years will be of interest:—

Year.	Government, Board and aided institutions.		Unaided institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
1890-91	12,256	440,541	6,583	142,596	3,189	61,027
1891-92	13,831	497,755	5,970	13,1757	3,403	64,473
1892-93	14,290	520,720	6,571	147,790	3,455	65,894
1893-94	14,297	528,291	6,622	144,624	4,030	77,062

From the above it will be seen that, during the last four years, schools have increased by 2,921, or by 13 per cent., and scholars by 105,813, or by 16 per cent. It is with Government, Board and aided schools that the Department is most concerned by way of management, supervision, and inspection, and it is noticeable that these classes of institutions received during the year an accession of 7,571 scholars, though the number of institutions rose by seven only. This explains the consolidation of schools referred to above. A greater number of unaided schools

would have passed into the aided list, if funds had been available for their support, and a greater number of indigenous schools would have passed into the list of public institutions, but for the stringency of the Educational Rules. No school is admitted even into the Preparatory section of the General School List maintained by the Department, unless it has a fair chance of satisfying the conditions of recognition, within a period of two years of such admission.

Distribution of schools by districts.

3. Institutions and scholars were distributed as follows among the various districts :—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of pupils in 1891-92.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	41,976	1,643	42,392	1,474	40,221	...	...	169	2,171
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	28,792	992	28,397	1,042	29,255	50	858	...	...
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	36,914	1,420	40,969	1,438	43,698	18	2,729	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	39,645	1,774	43,003	1,851	45,705	77	2,702	...	...
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	11,772	609	13,459	626	13,551	17	92	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	22,116	1,029	22,788	1,072	23,716	43	928	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	37,430	579	38,468	560	38,931	...	463	19	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	24,047	905	26,684	945	27,922	40	1,238	...	...
Bellary	5,975	900,126	19,847	953	21,575	984	22,072	31	497	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	9,400	480	10,220	506	10,801	26	581	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	15,218	834	17,626	839	17,371	5	...	...	255
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	40,879	1,583	45,299	1,739	47,481	156	2,182	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	33,141	1,400	37,667	1,519	39,271	119	1,604	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	27,009	1,084	30,986	1,119	31,323	35	337	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	3,666	83	3,627	79	3,675	...	48	4	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	23,350	969	26,194	1,080	28,934	111	2,740	...	...
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	52,107	1,682	53,262	1,656	52,147	...	...	26	1,115
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	24,977	870	27,388	897	27,852	27	464	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	45,296	1,422	46,614	1,447	47,452	25	838	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	58,944	1,776	59,806	1,848	60,477	72	671	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	77,033	1,650	77,523	1,603	76,889	...	...	47	634
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	20,426	579	20,457	625	21,233	46	776	...	...
Total ...	141,189	35,630,440	693,985	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	898	19,748	265	4,175

Sixteen out of the 22 districts advanced both in schools and scholars, Kistna; North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem showing substantial progress in both these respects. Gódávari had the largest increase in scholars. The refusal of the Berhampur and Russellkonda taluk boards in Ganjám to aid about 300 schools on the plea of want of funds, and the closure, for the same reason, of a number of salary-results schools in Malabar account for the large fall in the number of schools and

GENERAL STATISTICS.

scholars in the above districts. Tanjore, too, lost over 1,100 pupils, though its loss in schools was only 26. That Cuddapah, a backward district, should have lost even 255 pupils is a matter for regret.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. In the following statement, institutions and scholars are exhibited by districts, according to standards and stages of instruction. Public and private schools are not distinguished, nor are boys and girls :—

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.												Scholars.											
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.
Ganjám	1	...	3	33	1,408	...	3	23	3	...	...	1,474	18	...	218	743	38,091	...	5	1,084	62	...	...	40,221
Vizagapatam ...	2	...	6	32	965	...	5	28	3	...	1	1,042	116	...	498	1,481	25,428	...	35	1,634	53	...	10	29,255
Gódávari ...	2	1	5	34	1,321	1	15	58	1	...	...	1,438	104	8	454	1,428	38,386	3	75	3,177	63	...	...	43,698
Kistna	2	...	5	30	1,736	...	5	65	4	2	2	1,851	85	...	335	1,118	40,910	...	60	3,026	78	12	81	45,705
Kurnool	...	...	2	5	608	...	...	9	2	...	...	626	...	...	56	186	12,894	...	...	375	40	...	...	13,551
Nellore	1	...	3	8	1,028	...	8	19	3	1	1	1,072	7	...	280	598	21,377	...	65	1,273	59	14	43	23,716
Madras	8	3	18	27	397	11	43	38	1	4	10	560	1,608	691	1,957	3,711	20,429	196	899	7,641	27	106	1,666	38,931
Chingleput ...	...	2	11	21	860	...	2	43	4	...	2	945	...	94	387	1,120	23,993	...	24	1,963	104	...	237	27,922
Bellary	1	...	3	17	936	1	3	22	1	...	...	984	11	...	184	567	20,288	8	25	949	40	...	...	22,072
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	12	481	...	...	10	2	...	...	506	...	...	27	255	9,887	...	...	594	38	...	...	10,801
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	10	804	...	2	19	2	...	...	839	...	...	71	347	16,315	...	17	585	36	...	...	17,371
North Arcot ...	...	...	9	20	1,640	...	8	56	4	1	1	1,739	...	...	308	1,215	42,796	...	64	2,915	80	6	97	47,481
South Arcot ...	2	...	5	40	1,436	...	10	20	5	1	...	1,519	82	...	420	1,340	35,689	...	37	1,563	126	14	...	39,271
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	13	1,054	2	9	29	1	1	1	1,119	75	...	429	1,082	27,752	10	106	1,717	51	23	78	31,323
Nilgiris	...	...	2	11	54	3	2	6	1	...	...	79	...	...	22	378	2,646	23	72	527	7	...	...	3,675
Salem	1	...	5	20	1,013	...	5	35	1	...	...	1,080	21	...	208	1,184	25,538	...	25	1,922	36	...	...	28,934
Tanjore	3	...	13	63	1,500	...	16	58	2	...	1	1,656	313	...	1,358	3,528	43,143	...	163	3,557	70	...	15	52,147
Trichinopoly ...	2	...	3	18	822	1	7	39	1	1	3	897	498	...	929	1,517	22,306	6	107	2,282	39	14	154	27.852
Madura	2	...	7	23	1,375	1	6	28	2	1	2	1,447	60	...	516	1,130	43,632	7	113	1,753	74	16	151	47,452
Tinnevelly ...	2	...	10	47	1,584	3	19	176	3	2	2	1,848	112	...	853	2,136	50,003	41	445	6,570	91	47	179	60,477
Malabar	3	1	12	42	1,476	1	17	41	9	1	...	1,603	126	5	921	2,747	69,658	12	217	2,993	195	15	...	76,889
South Canara ...	2	...	5	43	558	1	2	10	2	2	...	625	94	...	538	1,603	17,988	14	97	824	50	25	...	21,233
Total ...	36	7	137	569	23,056	25	187	832	57	17	26	24,949	3,330	798	10,969	29,414	649,149	320	2,651	48,924	1,419	292	2,711	749,977

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Colleges, Primary schools for boys and for girls and Training schools advanced in number, all the other classes of schools having more or less fallen off in this respect. In 10 out of 15 districts with arts colleges, there were fewer students on the rolls of the college department, and Nellore had for the first time seven collegiate students in the newly opened Baptist Mission College, Ongole. It is satisfactory to note that the colleges in the town of Madras contained 39 students more than in the previous year, which is probably due to the fact that these colleges are resorted to in increasing numbers by students from the southern districts. Every district, except Bellary, had a larger number of upper secondary pupils, while, in as many as seven districts, fewer pupils were found in the lower secondary stage of instruction.

5. In the margin will be found the classification of institutions according to the agencies by which they were managed. A general increase will be noticed, except in the number of aided institutions which fell by five and in the strength of unaided institutions which fell by 3,166. The bulk of the increase, however, appertained to private and indigenous schools. The introduction of the Educational Rules has rendered it difficult for these schools to pass into the category of unaided, and, much more, to that of aided, schools, and it is necessary that local boards should gradually raise their educational allotments so as to enable these schools to fairly satisfy the requirements of the Rules. It is noteworthy that aided schools contained 4,332 pupils more than on the 31st March 1893, though their number fell by five. The average strength of each class of institutions was, however, about the same as in 1892–93, Government and Board institutions showing a slight improvement.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Classes of institutions.	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government ...	392	21,766	397	22,608
Board	3,397	145,409	3,404	147,806
Aided	10,501	353,545	10,496	357,877
Unaided ...	6,571	147,790	6,622	144,624
Private	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062

Education in relation to population.

6. The next table shows the relative progress of education among the various districts. Boys and girls have not been distinguished.

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of scholars to population.	
		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Madras	452,518	38,468	38,931	1 in 12	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	3,627	3,675	1 „ 27	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	59,806	60,477	1 „ 32	1 „ 32
Malabar	2,652,565	77,523	76,889	1 „ 33	1 „ 34
Bellary	900,126	21,575	22,072	1 „ 42	1 „ 41
Chingleput	1,136,928	26,684	27,922	1 „ 43	1 „ 41
Kistna	1,855,582	43,003	45,705	1 „ 43	1 „ 41
Tanjore	2,228,114	53,262	52,147	1 „ 42	1 „ 43
North Arcot	2,180,487	45,299	47,481	1 „ 48	1 „ 46
Ganjám	1,896,803	42,392	40,221	1 „ 45	1 „ 47
Gódávari	2,078,782	40,969	43,698	1 „ 51	1 „ 48
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	27,388	27,852	1 „ 50	1 „ 49
South Canara	1,056,081	20,457	21,233	1 „ 52	1 „ 50
Madura	2,608,404	46,614	47,452	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
South Arcot	2.162,851	37,667	39,271	1 „ 57	1 „ 55
Kurnool	817,811	13,459	13,551	1 „ 61	1 „ 60
Nellore	1,463,736	22,788	23,716	1 „ 64	1 „ .62
Coimbatore	2,004,839	30,986	31,323	1 „ 65	1 „ 64
Anantapur	708,549	10,220	10,801	1 „ 69	1 „ 66
Salem	1,962,591	26,194	28,934	1 „ 75	1 „ 68
Cuddapah	1,272,072	17,626	17,371	1 „ 72	1 „ 73
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	28,397	29,255	1 „ 99	1 „ 96
Total ...	35,630,440	734,404	749,977	1 in 49	1 in 48

There was, on the whole, a slight advance from 1 in 49 to 1 in 48 in the proportion of pupils to population, and, viewing districts individually, the proportion varied from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 96 in Vizagapatam. As many as 14 districts retained the position they occupied in the previous year, and three districts—

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Gódávari, North Arcot and Salem—gained one place each and Chingleput two places, while three districts—Ganjám, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah—lost one place each and Tanjore two places. In 12 as against 10 districts, more than 2 per cent. of the population were under instruction.

Education in relation to population of school-going age.

7. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the percentages of male and female scholars to the male and female population, respectively, of school-going age rose from 23·8 and 3·9 to 24·3 and 4·0, respectively, as will be seen from the statement appended :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.		Percentages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám ...	138,488	146,032	38,159	2,062	27·5	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	25,972	3,283	12·4	1·6
Gódávari ...	154,071	157,747	34,992	8,706	22·7	5·5
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	36,497	9,208	25·9	6·7
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	11,638	1,913	18·7	3·2
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	19,340	4,376	17·5	4·0
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	29,018	9,913	85·7	29·2
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	24,149	3,773	28·1	4·5
Bellary ...	68,850	66,169	20,329	1,743	29·5	2·6
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	9,791	1,010	18·0	1·9
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	15,614	1,757	16·1	1·9
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	41,910	5,571	25·5	3·4
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,558	36,286	2,985	22·4	1·8
Coimbatore ...	147,255	153,471	27,720	3,603	18·8	2·3
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,546	2,900	775	34·4	11·8
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	25,212	3,722	17·5	2·5
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	45,817	6,330	28·6	3·6
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	24,443	3,409	24·6	3·2
Madura ...	187,735	203,525	44,298	3,154	23·6	1·5
Tinnevelly ...	140,020	147,394	50,851	9,626	36·3	6·5
Malabar ...	197,154	200,791	60,173	16,716	30·5	8·3
South Canara ...	76,640	81,772	18,093	3,140	23·6	3·8
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	643,202	106,775	24·3	4·0

The advance in male scholars was 2·2 per cent. and that in female scholars 1·7 per cent. If the annual increment of population, approximating 1·5 per cent., be taken into account, the increase in both male and female scholars must be considered insignificant. As in 1892–93, only eleven districts, as regards male, and eight districts, as regards female scholars, secured percentages equal to or higher than the average percentages for the presidency.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. Scholars are classified below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes of the community.	1892-93.			1893-94.			Population.	Proportion of scholars to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,870	3,282	7,152	3,842	3,362	7,204	40,060	1 in 6	1 in 6
Native Christians ...	34,591	17,957	52,548	36,366	18,633	54,999	825,468	1 „ 16	1 „ 15
Muhammadans ...	72,880	14,977	87,857	72,117	14,794	86,911	2,250,386	1 „ 25	1 „ 26
Hindus ...	515,608	68,617	584,225	528,520	69,843	598,363	31,998,245	1 „ 55	1 „ 53
Aborigines ...	2,296	93	2,389	2,197	93	2,290	472,808	1 „ 198	1 „ 206
Others ...	171	62	233	160	50	210	43,473	1 „ 187	1 „ 207
Total ...	629,416	104,988	734,404	643,202	106,775	749,977	35,630,440	1 in 49	1 in 48

Native Christian and Hindu boys and girls were more largely represented than in the previous year; but there was a slight decrease in the number of Muhammadan boys and girls under instruction, which must be attributed chiefly to the closure of certain Mappilla schools in Malabar. The trifling loss under European and Eurasian male scholars was more than made good by the increase under girls belonging to these classes. It is to be regretted that the aboriginal classes sustained a loss of 99 boys.

The percentages of scholars of the different classes to the population of school-going age will be found in the subjoined table:—

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,842	3,362	119·2	119·2
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	36,366	18,633	59·7	29·6
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,117	14,794	43·3	8·7
Hindus. Brahmans	83,766	86,490	82,968	16,218	99·0	18·7
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	418,761	49,414	22·5	2·6
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	26,791	4,211	6·2	·9
Aborigines	36,790	34,180	2,197	93	5·8	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	160	50	4·7	1·6
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	643,202	106,775	24·3	4·0

These figures would seem to imply, as observed in the last report, that all the European and Eurasian and nearly all the Brahman boys of school-going age were at school, whereas the proportion of Native Christian boys under instruction was only three-fifths. Relatively speaking, Muhammadan boys were twice as well represented as non-Brahman Hindu boys; and Panchamas also made some progress. The Brahman community has not shown signs of any substantial advance as regards the instruction of its daughters. Considering the spread of education among Brahman boys, a larger proportion than 18·7 per cent. of the female Brahman population might be expected to attend school.

The percentage (2·6) of non-Brahman Caste Hindu girls at school is lamentably low. It is to be regretted that this class is so slow to recognize the importance of educating its women. It should endeavour to remove this reproach, as no real progress is possible, so long as its women are kept in a state of ignorance. The intellectual advancement of girls must necessarily tend to promote the educational progress of boys.

Distribution of scholars belonging to the several classes of the community, according to the stages of instruction.

9. Scholars belonging to the several classes of the community were distributed as follows over the different stages of instruction: boys and girls in each stage are distinguished in the statement:—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,328	46	242	49	2,272	709	...	...	10
	Girls.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	Boys.	793	26	45	14	546	160	...	...	2
	Girls.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,799	268	1,054	331	6,120	3,005	6	1	14
	Girls.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	23,313	925	2,673	1,028	9,858	8,642	152	9	26
	Girls.	110	65	39	...	1	5	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	1,953	...	218	125	780	789	29	12	...
	Girls.	28	...	7	...	9	10	2	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	307	194	99	...	1	10	1	...	2
Lower do. do.	Boys.	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,129	523	477	...	15	102	11	...	1
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	38	...	33	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Girls.	1,452	3	888	21	77	369	94	...	...

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions—cont.										
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	526,197	1,777	29,859	52,888	57,222	356,708	25,507	2,138	98
	Girls.	50,564	561	8,417	6,262	8,775	23,492	2,972	70	15
Girls	Boys.	1,901	570	590	233	89	273	135	6	5
	Girls.	46,528	1,653	8,136	4,946	7,048	23,563	1,127	23	32
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,401	1	219	135	596	448	2	...	...
	Girls.	18	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	292	52	203	17	2	18	...	...	...
Other Special schools ...	Boys.	2,289	192	494	369	279	911	35	4	5
	Girls.	422	305	69	48	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	7,204	53,789	66,466	93,691	419,217	30,075	2,263	210
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian...	Boys.	1,642	...	...	1,642	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,426	...	...	...	1,883	543	...	...	...
	Girls.	63	...	...	...	16	47	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular ...	Boys.	56,427	...	937	4,647	3,323	46,570	923	27	...
	Girls.	3,103	...	273	755	273	1,798	4	...	...
The Quran	Boys.	10,656	...	...	10,656	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	2,697	...	...	2,697	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	...	1,210	20,445	5,495	48,958	927	27	...
Grand Total ...		749,977	7,204	54,999	86,911	99,186	468,175	31,002	2,290	210
Total, 1892–93 ...		*734,404*	*7,152*	*52,548*	*87,857*	*96,063*	*462,532*	*25,630*	*2,389*	*233*

An analysis of the above figures will not only show the relative progress of education in its several stages among each section of the community, but will also indicate the comparative advance made by the several sections of the population in the different stages of instruction. It will be found that out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sub-divisions of the community, the number in the different stages was as follows :—

Classes of the community.	Collegiate.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Eurasians	12	72	248	611	57
Native Christians	7	30	83	859	21
Muhammadans	1	6	21	963	9
Brahmans	29	79	137	737	18
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	2	8	25	961	4

From the above summary it would appear that, in the primary and lower secondary stages, Europeans and Eurasians compare advantageously with the other classes including Brahmans, but Brahmans outstrip them in the upper secondary and, to a greater extent, in the collegiate stage. Native Christians occupy a middle position between the above-mentioned classes and Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus. Only seven Muhammadans and ten non-Brahman caste Hindus advanced beyond the lower secondary stage, as against 108 Brahmans, 84 Europeans and Eurasians and 37 Native Christians. It is to be regretted that Muhammadans are so poorly represented in the secondary and collegiate departments, though in primary boys' schools they lead the van.

Arts colleges sustained a further loss of 206 students, and all the classes, Muhammadans excepted, more or less contributed to the decrease. There was one more Muhammadan student in the college department than in the year previous. Two Native Christian women were attending Arts colleges.

Professional colleges also contained fewer Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians. This is to be regretted. There were, on the other hand, 50 more Brahmans, 10 more non-Brahman Hindus and 5 more Muhammadan male scholars.

Upper secondary forms had an accession of 730 male and 41 female pupils. The increase under male pupils was shared by all the classes, Panchamas excepted. Brahmans contributed 531, non-Brahman Hindus 81, Native Christians 73 and Muhammadans 29 additional pupils. But the increase in the number of female pupils was confined to Europeans and Eurasians. Only one Brahman and one Panchama girl reached the upper secondary stage.

Lower secondary forms are credited with an increase of 1,913 male and two female pupils. The increase under male pupils extended to all the classes, though the bulk thereof appertained to Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus. Brahmans and Panchamas had, respectively, 14 and 45 female pupils more than in the previous year, while every other class retrograded in this respect.

Primary schools and classes numbered 528,098 boys and 97,092 girls, or 1,118 boys and 703 girls more than on the 31st March 1893. Panchamas, Brahmans and Native Christians are, respectively, credited with an increase of 4,891, 1,087 and 1,014 male pupils, while the other classes sustained a loss in this respect. But, Muhammadans excepted, all the classes shared in the increase in the number of girl-pupils.

The percentages of male and female scholars belonging to the several sections of the population in the different stages of instruction to the total number of male scholars in those stages do not present any noticeable variation from those of the previous year. Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 9 of the last report fully apply to the year under review.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. The next table gives the usual particulars relating to the distribution of scholars according to the wealth of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts colleges	Boys ..	3,328	171	2,431	726
	Girls ...	2	2	...	...
Professional colleges ...	Boys ...	793	71	687	35
	Girls ...	5	2	3	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	10,799	382	6,700	3,717
	Girls ...	1	...	1	...
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	23,313	665	11,589	11,059
	Girls ...	110	2	73	35
Do. do. Vernacular	Boys ...	1,953	24	598	1,331
	Girls ...	28	1	15	12
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	7	2	5	...
	Girls ...	307	32	207	68
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	32	1	26	5
	Girls ...	1,129	44	663	422
Upper do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	6	...	3	3
Lower do. do. ..	Boys ...	38	...	7	31
	Girls ...	1,452	25	382	1,045

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys ...	526,197	2,912	87,582	435,703
	Girls ...	50,564	425	9,098	41,041
Girls	Boys ...	1,901	40	603	1,258
	Girls ...	46,528	463	10,689	35,376
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys ...	1,401	6	373	1,022
	Girls ...	18	...	1	17
Mistresses	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	292	3	139	150
Other special schools	Boys ...	2,289	17	844	1,428
	Girls ...	422	16	206	200
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	5,306	132,925	534,684
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	1,642	65	580	997
	Girls ...	48	...	8	40
Sanskrit	Boys ...	2,426	33	411	1,982
	Girls ...	63	10	24	29
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly	Boys ...	56,427	356	7,978	48,093
	Girls ...	3,103	186	758	2,159
The Quran	Boys ...	10,656	31	1,486	9,139
	Girls ...	2,697	11	440	2,246
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	692	11,685	64,685
Grand Total ...		749,977	5,998	144,610	599,369
Total, 1892–93 ...		*734,404*	*6,674*	*145,476*	*582,254*

While the poorer classes advanced by 2·9 per cent., the richer and middle classes retrograded by 10·1 and ·6 per cent. respectively. The fall in scholars belonging to the middle classes, as against an increase of 12 and 10 per cent. in the previous two years, is inexplicable. But it must be remembered that, in regard to the classification of scholars according to wealth, heads of institutions are not permitted to hold any inquisitorial investigation into the statements made by the scholars at the time of their admission, and the information furnished is not, therefore, of a very reliable nature. The richer classes formed 5·1, 3·5, 2·7 and 0·6 per cent., and the middle classes 73·0, 62·0, 48·2 and 16·7 per cent., respectively, of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction. The above figures are almost the same as those of the year 1892–93.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. From the annexed statement distributing scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians, it will be observed that traders and mendicants were fewer than in 1892–93, the other classes having more or less shared in the general increase in strength. The decrease under 'others' was probably due to more accurate classification :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,328	1,088	177	209	1,549	11	6	12	276
	Girls.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges.	Boys.	793	257	6	49	393	...	...	1	87
	Girls.	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,799	3,622	1,114	983	4,249	127	61	182	461
	Girls.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	23,313	6,004	4,080	2,887	7,266	609	633	567	1,267
	Girls.	110	44	8	5	1	29	5	7	11
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	1,953	205	376	206	855	62	157	47	45
	Girls.	28	3	4	2	12	2	1	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Girls.	307	170	47	11	13	7	1	17	41
Lower do. do.	Boys.	32	20	...	4	...	1	...	...	7
	Girls.	1,129	544	194	81	79	39	11	65	116
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	38	5	12	5	7	3	3	...	3
	Girls.	1,452	257	376	155	207	86	249	49	73
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	526,197	11,408	39,479	77,761	249,401	46,700	90,180	5,323	5,945
	Girls.	50,564	1,216	4,410	6,188	23,352	4,271	9,747	445	935
Girls	Boys.	1,901	438	249	234	364	154	333	49	80
	Girls.	46,528	5,680	6,659	8,722	10,241	3,681	8,783	1,023	1,739
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,401	119	373	105	632	33	47	7	85
	Girls.	18	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	292	116	79	13	31	10	7	4	32
Other special schools	Boys.	2,289	458	417	278	319	212	341	121	143
	Girls.	422	77	207	13	3	1	56	...	65
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	31,744	58,282	97,912	298,976	56,044	110,621	7,920	11,416
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	1,642	11	117	701	345	55	278	135	...
	Girls.	48	...	2	14	30	...	1	1	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,426	31	30	35	1,331	58	190	554	197
	Girls.	63	...	...	2	58	...	3	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular only or mainly.	Boys.	56,427	298	2,225	8,154	29,901	4,395	10,808	263	383
	Girls.	3,103	30	165	489	1,499	161	709	21	29
The Quran	Boys.	10,656	11	169	3,501	2,804	1,205	2,735	199	32
	Girls.	2,697	...	13	722	690	196	933	143	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	381	2,721	13,618	36,658	6,070	15,657	1,316	641
Grand Total ...		749,977	32,125	61,003	111,530	335,634	62,114	126,278	9,236	12,057
Total, 1892-93 ...		*734,404*	*30,763*	*60,918*	*113,138*	*329,861*	*61,774*	*114,669*	*9,748*	*13,545*

The bulk of the increase in strength, however, appertained to coolies and landholders; the advance under artisans was very trifling. Of the entire number,

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nearly 45 per cent. were of the landholder class, and coolies ranked next with 17 per cent. of the scholars. In Arts colleges and upper secondary forms, 86 and 82 per cent., respectively, of the male scholars belonged to officials, traders and landholders, as against 85 and 80 per cent. in 1892–93 and 83 and 78 per cent. in 1891–92. The well-to-do classes alone thus seem to seek higher education in larger numbers. Of the male pupils in the lower secondary and primary stages of instruction, 69 and 64 per cent. were from the above-mentioned classes, as against 70 and 65 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Professional colleges also the proportion of the above classes fell from 90 to 88 per cent. It is to be regretted that only 63 per cent. as against 67 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage were contributed by these classes. This bears a strong contrast to the proportion, 82 per cent., of male scholars belonging to the above classes in the upper secondary stage.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. The following summary classifies male and female scholars according to the languages that they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
English	100,461	109,435	9,001	9,612
Latin	986	1,047	155	272
Greek	41	33	...	...
French	...	...	...	60
Arabic	33,033	31,757	10,128	9,841
Persian	825	659	5	6
Sanskrit	7,702	8,946	95	86
Tamil	293,727	299,713	41,353	42,263
Telugu	188,533	189,874	32,502	33,249
Malayalam	55,252	54,662	15,482	14,267
Canarese	28,040	29,346	3,202	3,360
Hindustani	17,362	18,264	5,836	6,666
Uriya	30,548	28,701	1,007	871
Tulu	130	138	60	93
Marathi	22	223	15	182
Konkani	182	...	167	...

As in 1892–93, there was an advance of nearly 9 per cent. in the number of male scholars studying English. This is satisfactory. Female scholars learning English also increased. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils at school and in the number and strength of schools in Ganjám and Malabar has already been adverted to. It led to a fall in the number of scholars reading Arabic, Persian, Uriya and Malayalam. A general improvement will be noticed in respect of the other languages, especially in the number of male scholars studying Sanskrit. This is satisfactory, in view of the remarks made in the last annual report regarding the importance of encouraging the study of that language. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya were, respectively, being studied by 4·4, 2·8, 4·1, 4·1 and 4·4 per cent. of the male population having these languages as their mother tongue. The Telugu population thus made no appreciable advance during the year.

Protection from small-pox.

13. The proportion of unprotected male and female students to the total number of male and female students in public and private schools fell from 8·8 and 11·2 per cent. to 7·9 and 10·0 per cent., respectively. The improvement in the number of scholars protected from small-pox is very satisfactory. Of the unprotected male students, two were in the Madras Christian College, one was in Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, 1,462 were in Secondary, and 49,661 in Primary schools. Of the unprotected girls, 488 belonged to Secondary and 10,222 to Primary schools.

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14. There was a further advance during the year of 1·3 per cent. in schools and 2·9 per cent. in scholars in municipalities, and schools and scholars in non-municipal areas increased by 2·8 and 1·9 per cent. respectively. From the figures in the margin it will be observed that Secondary schools for boys and girls fell in number both in municipalities and in rural tracts, while the strength of such schools rose, except in girls' schools, in rural tracts. The fluctuations under the other heads are slight and call for no explanation. It will be noticed that, while 5·5 per cent. only of the total increase in schools appertained to municipalities, 28 per cent. of the total increase in scholars belonged to the schools therein. The proportion of schools and scholars in municipalities and rural tracts to the total number of schools and scholars borne on the departmental returns remained almost the same as in the previous year. The proportion of male and female students in municipalities to the respective population of school-going age rose from 77·8 and 20·3 per cent. to 80·1 and 20·8 per cent., respectively, as will be seen from the detailed statistics in Appendix S. In only 13 out of 56 municipal towns were there less than 1,000 male pupils at school. It will also be noticed that the average proportion of male and female pupils to the population of school-going age was exceeded in 28 and 20 municipalities respectively.

Relative extent of education in Municipalities and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	34	3,243	2	87
Professional colleges	5	704	2	94
Secondary schools { for boys ...	244	37,289	462	26,574
Secondary schools { for girls ...	161	15,296	51	3,728
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,947	84,365	21,109	541,304
Primary schools { for girls ...	271	13,407	561	19,464
Training schools { for masters ...	25	834	32	585
Training schools { for mistresses.	14	251	3	41
Other special schools	18	2,133	8	578
Total ...	2,719	157,522	22,230	592,455
Total, 1892–93 ...	*2,684*	*153,145*	*21,632*	*581,259*

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. In the following summary the expenditure on public instruction from all sources is compared for the past two years, the figures relating to private schools being omitted :—

Heads of expenditure.	1892–93.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
University education.							
Arts colleges	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521	2·99
School education.							
General	6,00,877	6,36,210	1,83,660	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	62·53
Special	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393	8·18
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and inspection	3,31,361	83,357	11,392	...	...	4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	40,916	3,808	282	...	25,870	70,876	1·19
Buildings	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416	4·79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	15,917	4,673	8,067	6,410	9,636	44,703	·75
Total ...	18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	17,58,759	13,69,184	59,60,368	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·94	12·91	3·67	29·51	22·97	100·0	...

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Heads of expenditure.	1893 94.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727	9·73
Professional colleges	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317	3·54
School education.							
General	6,19,024	6,66,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320	62·01
Special	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840	7·89
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182	2·52
Direction and inspection	3,30,217	88,136	12,329	...	...	4,30,682	7·01
Scholarships	37,830	3,104	27	...	25,142	66,103	1·08
Buildings	1,69,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121	4·80
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,444	1·42
Total ...	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,736	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·80	13·42	3·60	28·48	23·70	100·00	...

There was, on the whole, an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,84,368. Public funds contributed Rs. 1,05,639 more than in the previous year, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds all contributing towards the increase, while from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources Rs. 87,224 more were expended; the receipts from fees fell by Rs. 8,495. Arts colleges suffered in fee income, in consequence of the fall in the number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination during the past two years, and aided Primary schools for boys returned in fees half a lakh of rupees less than in the previous year.

It will also be noticed that the expenditure on schools for special education and on scholarships fell slightly, while under all the other heads there was more or less increase. The percentage of expenditure to the total outlay was lower, except in regard to 'Professional colleges,' 'University,' 'Buildings' and 'Miscellaneous charges.' The large increase under the last head was chiefly due to the outlay incurred in fitting the workshop attached to the College of Engineering with the necessary apparatus and to certain adjustments on account of Board Training schools taken over by Government in 1891.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Particulars of educational receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds are furnished hereunder. As usual, they include the figures relating to the Medical College and to school buildings, but not those for the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Charges and Receipts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction		52,543		52,616
Inspection		2,78,818		2,77,601
Government colleges and schools { General	3,76,342		3,82,856	
Government colleges and schools { Special	4,59,788		5,05,948	
		8,36,130		8,88,804
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	21,964		17,012	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	18,952		20,818	
		40,916		37,830
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,60,091		4,66,637	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management ...	27,313		32,575	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,15,393		1,20,906	
		6,02,797		6,20,118
Registration of books		3,498		3,299
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		3,441		2,056
Workshop, College of Engineering		...		13,383
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		9,562		13,678
Government educational buildings		1,44,089		1,41,012
Receipts. Total ...		19,71,794		20,50,397
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,47,158		1,58,410	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	6,410		7,111	
Sale of books	2,066		5,787	
Sales at the School of Arts	7,540		12,651	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	15,752		18,668	
Private contributions	2,418		2,233	
Miscellaneous receipts	11,793		13,353	
		1,95,479		2,20,555
Net expenditure ...		17,76,315		18,29,842

The gross expenditure rose by Rs. 78,603, of which, however, Rs. 21,223 appertained to the Medical College, and Rs. 13,383 to the workshop fitted up in the College of Engineering, and Rs. 15,425 was the amount refunded to local boards, to defray the excess sum recovered from them on account of the Board Training schools taken over under departmental management in 1891. If these items be omitted, the net increase in expenditure will be found to be Rs. 28,572 only. Increments to salaries of officers on progressive pay, payment of exchange compensation allowance, and the additional expenditure incurred on Government schools in the Agency Tracts and on girls' schools chiefly account for the above increase.

There was an increase of Rs. 25,076 in the total receipts, of which Rs. 11,252 represent the increase of income from fees and Rs. 5,111 improved receipts from sales at the School of Arts. The disposal by public auction of certain unsaleable books and the sale at reduced rates of certain saleable books brought in Rs. 3,721 more than in the previous year from the sale of Government books. Local boards contributed a larger sum towards the Medical College charges.

Of the total expenditure (Rs. 20,50,397), Rs. 1,70,608 related to the Medical College and Rs. 1,41,012 to the outlay on school buildings by the Public Works Department, so that the expenditure proper of the Department amounted to Rs. 17,38,777. The net charge, Rs. 18,29,842, shown in the above statement, similarly includes Rs. 1,39,892,—the net cost of the Medical College, including stipends, and Rs. 1,41,012—the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings. The net expenditure on education was thus Rs. 15,48,938, credit being taken for the interest realized on the Mangalore College endowment.

In column 34 of General Table No. 4, the net Provincial expenditure is given as Rs. 18,92,367. From this figure, Rs. 1,39,892, the net cost of the Medical College, Rs. 1,41,012, the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings, Rs. 48,000, the grant to the Lawrence Asylum, and Rs. 1,620, the grant to orphanages not paid through the Department, and Rs. 12,905, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College should be deducted to arrive at the net cost of Rs. 15,48,938 referred to in the above clause.

Local Fund Operations.

17. Local boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,097 schools with 128,801 pupils as against 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils on the 31st March 1893. Secondary and Primary schools lost two and five, respectively, of their number, while of special schools there were three more than in the previous year; and only eight of the Primary schools were intended for girls. On these schools the boards expended Rs. 4,91,319 net, including building and scholarship charges; they also expended Rs. 884 as stipends in Government Training schools, contributed Rs. 10,248 and Rs. 230 to the Medical College and to municipalities, respectively, and paid Rs. 2,31,936 as against Rs. 2,32,505 by way of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from Local Funds under Grant II amounted to Rs. 11,15,811 as against Rs. 10,45,970 in 1892–93. Full particulars are furnished in General Table No. 7 appended to the report.

Municipal operations.

18. Municipal institutions received an accession of 11 schools and 1,866 scholars. One Municipal Middle school was closed, but on the other hand, 12 Primary schools for boys were opened, most of them for the benefit of Panchamas and Muhammadans. Municipal councils expended on their own schools Rs. 87,040 net, contributed Rs. 5,909 towards the Medical College and Rs. 484 towards the Drawing classes in the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam colleges, spent Rs. 337 as stipends in Government Training schools and Rs. 2,598 as stipends in Local Fund schools and paid Rs. 1,05,348 as against Rs. 1,01,852 in the shape of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The entire expenditure on education (Grant II) in municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,31,934, or Rs. 17,643 more than in 1892–93, as exhibited in General Table No. 7.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. Particulars relating to aided institutions are furnished hereunder:—

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Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,99,540	4,464	33,209	4,63,863	69,816	4,05,824	11,76,716
Primary schools	98,499	2,26,555	68,828	3,23,808	24,256	2,67,709	10,09,655
Training schools	32,337	...	...	...	4,423	29,480	66,240
Other special schools	15,113	...	...	7,049	8,211	37,951	68,324
Total ...	4,36,043	2,31,019	1,02,037	9,13,850	1,18,400	8,74,304	26,75,653

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 24,998 as building grants, Rs. 11,444 as furniture and other special grants and Rs. 10,875 as scholarship grants; and expended from their own receipts Rs. 88,844 on school-houses and Rs. 16,348 on scholarships. Provincial and Municipal funds aided this class of institutions to a larger extent than in the previous year, and Local funds to very nearly the same extent.

From General Table No. 4 it will be observed that the total expenditure on unaided public institutions fell from Rs. 4,59,787 to Rs. 4,58,862. Also, Rs. 1,926 were expended on school-houses and Rs. 2,547 on scholarships.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. In the following summary, the total direct expenditure on education is distributed among the different classes of institutions, the figures relating to the primary departments of Secondary schools being included in those appertaining to Primary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general	1,44,835	...	...	52,123	1,477	1,98,435
Colleges, professional	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317
Secondary schools, for boys ...	19,206	...	...	15,399	1,845	36,450
	*(L.A.) 13,699	...	...	...	28,580	42,279
Secondary schools, for girls ...	13,971	...	...	653	8	14,632
	*(L.A.) 7,927	...	...	...	2,329	10,256
Primary schools, for boys ...	52,976	...	...	3,002	2,274	58,252
	*(L.A.) 17,981	...	...	...	37,510	55,491
Primary schools, for girls ...	73,105	...	...	2,399	45	75,549
	*(L.A.) 8,393	...	...	...	2,765	11,158
Training schools	1,20,181	884	337	96	690	1,22,188
Other special schools	1,17,089	10,248	6,393	18,968	15,096	1,67,794
Total ...	7,00,932	11,132	6,730	1,45,505	26,318	8,90,617
	*(L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	71,184	1,19,184
Board.						
Colleges, general	5,064	...	2,453	9,024	185	16,726
Secondary schools, for boys ...	45,434	30,320	6,996	1,27,992	2,249	2,12,991
Secondary schools, for girls ...	119	...	259	...	...	378
Primary schools, for boys ...	66,733	4,03,163	62,779	1,42,750	1,022	6,76,447
Primary schools, for girls ...	1,441	2,213	4,333	124	...	8,111
Training schools	6,086	24,852	378	...	207	31,523
Other special schools	3,444	5,237	2,372	1,139	7,520	19,712
Total ...	1,28,321	4,65,785	79,570	2,81,029	11,183	9,65,888
Aided.						
Colleges, general	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	1,45,034	3,54,718
Secondary schools, for boys ...	92,758	...	22,233	3,61,724	1,91,190	6,67,905
Secondary schools, for girls ...	42,488	...	...	20,507	83,319	1,46,314
Primary schools, for boys ...	71,236	2,30,552	77,551	3,73,602	2,97,568	10,50,509
Primary schools, for girls ...	91,557	467	2,253	31,838	1,95,528	3,21,643
Training schools	32,337	...	...	...	33,903	66,240
Other special schools	15,113	...	...	7,049	46,162	68,324
Total ...	4,36,043	2,31,019	1,02,037	9,13,850	9,92,704	26,75,653
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	5,679	22,169	27,848
Secondary schools, for boys ...	...	...	...	88,188	58,018	1,43,206
Secondary schools, for girls ...	...	...	...	1,132	4,198	5,330
Primary schools, for boys ...	...	...	...	1,60,145	86,408	2,46,553
Primary schools, for girls ...	...	...	...	3,224	20,642	23,866
Training schools	...	...	...	...	2,345	2,345
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,980	4,734	6,714
Total ...	...	...	...	2,60,348	1,98,514	4,58,862

* (L.A.) signifies Lawrence Asylum.

The net expenditure to Government on its own institutions rose from Rs. 6,70,032 to Rs. 7,00,932, or by Rs. 30,900. Of the increase, Rs. 24,768 appertained to the Medical College. Arts colleges cost Government Rs. 12,363 less, owing chiefly to changes in the staff of the Presidency College, but the saving was more than absorbed by the Training schools; while on Secondary and Primary schools, an increased expenditure of Rs. 12,429 was incurred. If the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 12,905) of the Law College be taken into account, it will be seen that the net cost to Government on the institutions under its direct management fell again from 78·3 to 77·2 per cent. of the total cost. The growing outlay on Training institutions and on Primary schools in the Agency Tracts, which yield no fees, and the fact that a merely nominal rate of fees is levied in girls' schools explain the high proportion of the net cost to Government.

Of the increased expenditure of Rs. 52,940 on Board schools, fees covered Rs. 28,046 or about 53 per cent., and the net cost to Local and Municipal boards rose from Rs. 5,17,788 to Rs. 5,45,355.

Aided institutions received from public funds a grant of Rs. 5,084 more than in the previous year; but as the fee income fell by Rs. 47,860, they had to supplement the loss by a larger sum from their private resources than in 1892–93, to meet the total expenditure, which rose by Rs. 14,383. In aided institutions, grants from public funds, receipts from school fees and contributions from managers' private funds met, respectively, 28·7,34·2 and 37·1 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure.

Primary schools received from Provincial funds even a larger share of help than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, while Secondary schools were not subsidized to the same extent as in 1892–93. The Provincial expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools was in the proportion of 37 : 63. The fall in the expenditure on Secondary schools is, however, more apparent than real, as the figures for 1892–93 included the arrears of the previous year.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		RS.	RS.
Boys' schools		1,57,398	1,90,945
Girls' schools		56,578	1,66,103
Total ...	1893–94 ...	2,13,976	3,57,048
	1892–93 ..	*2,26,459*	*3,26,418*
	1891–92 ..	*1,90,468*	*3,23,788*

The expenditure from Local funds on Secondary and Primary schools was as shown in the margin. It will be noticed with satisfaction that, on Secondary schools, Rs. 2,143 less were spent, while the expenditure on primary education rose by Rs. 32,648. The grant of Rs. 467 from Local funds to girls' schools represents results grants for boys in the lower primary standards of girls' schools, as such grants are payable from Local funds.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	RS.	RS.
Boys' schools	30,320	6,33,715
Girls' schools	...	2,680
Total ...	30,320	6,36,395
Total, 1892–93 ...	*32,463*	*6,03,747*

The expenditure from Municipal funds on Secondary schools also fell, while that on Primary schools slightly increased. In the Madras Municipality, results grants for lower primary girls in poor schools continued to be paid from Municipal funds, as in 1892–93, which explains the entry of Rs. 2,253 as grants from Municipal funds in aided schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	RS.	RS.
Boys' schools	29,229	1,40,330
Girls' schools	259	6,586
Total ...	29,488	1,46,916
Total, 1892–93 ...	*41,303*	*1,42,357*

On Secondary schools for boys Rs. 2,16,947 were expended from public funds as against Rs. 2,45,393 in the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 9,14,732 to Rs. 9,64,990. This is very satisfactory and shows that primary instruction is receiving greater attention.

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Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided schools for boys.

21. In the subjoined summary the cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions is worked out:—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Arts colleges	252 12 6	285 1 9	100 12 2	116 15 5	151 7 4	166 1 1
Secondary schools for boys ...	18 13 8	23 2 1	20 15 11	24 7 10	25 13 0	30 2 0
Primary schools for boys ...	7 4 5	9 2 4	4 13 0	5 10 6	3 2 1	3 10 8

In consequence, as already explained, of the reduced expenditure on Government Arts colleges, the cost of educating each student therein slightly fell, while the diminished aggregate attendance of Board and aided colleges enhanced the cost per student in these institutions. The cost per pupil rose in Government Secondary and Primary schools for boys. In Board Secondary schools and aided Primary schools for boys, the cost was less than in the previous year. Government colleges were, as usual, more costly than aided colleges, though not to the same extent as in 1892–93; and the cost per student in Board colleges was about two-thirds of what it was in aided colleges. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided Primary schools for boys was As. 9–8, As. 6–5 and As. 4–2, respectively, as against As. 8–1, As. 5–10½ and As. 4–5, in the previous year.

School fees.

22. The following table compares the strength and fee income of all classes of institutions for the past ten years:—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1884-85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888-89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892-93 ...	21,766	1,47,158	145,409	2,53,372	567,229	13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958
1893-94 ...	22,608	(a)1,58,410	147,806	(b)2,81,055	579,563	12,80,848	749,977	17,20,313

(a) Includes Rs. 12,905, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 26, surplus fees, Municipal schools.

For the first time during the past many years, the income from school fees showed a fall, and this, notwithstanding an increase in the total number of pupils at school. This was due, to some extent, to the diminished strength of Arts colleges,

as elsewhere stated. The operation of the new fee notification also appears to have had its share in bringing about this result. For, while in institutions under the management of the Department and local boards—in which the levy of the prescribed rates of fees is compulsory—the fee receipts rose by Rs. 11,252 and Rs. 27,683, respectively, in institutions under private management (aided and unaided schools) —where the levy of fees is optional—such receipts show a decrease of Rs. 46,580, or nearly 5 per cent. The new notification, however, came into force on the 1st January 1892, and it was, therefore, in full operation in 1892-93, but there was no fall during that year. Perhaps, the fact that the levy of fees was optional in aided institutions was fully appreciated only in the course of 1892, and subsequently the competition between rival institutions, managers endeavouring to underbid one another, led to a decline in the fee receipts. The large fall of over Rs. 58,000 in the fee collections of aided Primary and Lower Secondary schools cannot otherwise be explained, unless it be that managers failed to furnish complete and accurate returns for the year under report. If the returns are accurate, the decline is a matter for much regret.

The fee income and average number on rolls in the different grades of institutions under public and private management for the past two years are compared below. Government institutions of all grades, excepting Colleges and Lower Secondary schools, and Board institutions of all grades, excepting Colleges, derived a larger income from fees, whereas, among aided institutions, Colleges, Lower Secondary schools for boys and Primary schools for boys and girls exhibit a decline in fee receipts. The total average fee per pupil fell from 2·45 to 2·40, but in Government and Board institutions it advanced from 7·03 to 7·26 and 1·78 to 1·93, and in aided schools it fell from 2·81 to 2·62. It seems anomalous that the average fee should be lower in Board than in aided schools. This is doubtless due to the non-levy of fees in Board schools for Panchamas, Muhammadans and other backward classes, and in schools in backward localities.

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	804	785	53,417	52,123	66·44	68·95	233	166	11,372	9,024	48·82	54·36	2,460	2,342	1,28,135	1,19,130
Professional colleges	638	712	59,725	65,770	93·61	92·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	887	1,077	9,460	15,781	10·67	14·65	2,985	3,235	71,085	79,585	23·81	24·60	15,874	16,659	2,92,721	3,08,291
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,605	2,202	1,977	1,098	·76	·50	7,874	8,955	63,742	70,049	8·10	7·82	16,466	16,235	1,18,101	1,10,156
Secondary schools for girls ...	3,734	3,610	2,236	2,336	·60	·65	359	403	...	...	...	...	12,806	13,885	43,226	45,416
Primary schools for boys ...	4,500	5,359	1,128	1,522	·25	·28	129,742	131,660	1,06,269	1,21,108	·82	·92	273,522	277,779	3,67,686	3,16,879
Do. for girls ...	5,595	5,893	602	716	·11	·12	704	718	98	124	·14	·17	19,938	20,881	7,439	6,929
Special schools	2,162	2,189	18,613	19,064	8·61	8·71	441	494	806	1,165	1·83	2·36	1,317	1,277	5,219	7,049
Total ...	20,925	21,827	1,47,158	1,58,410	7·03	7·26	142,338	145,631	2,53,372	2,81,055	1·78	1·93	342,383	349,058	9,62,527	9,13,850

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					RS.	RS.					RS.	RS.		
Arts colleges	52·10	50·87	180	160	6,516	5,679	36·20	35·49	3,677	3,453	1,99,440	1,85,956	54·24	53·85
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	712	59,725	65,770	93·61	92·37
Upper Secondary schools for boys	18·44	18·51	4,941	4,676	73,332	76,809	14·84	16·42	24,687	25,647	4,46,598	4,80,466	18·09	18·73
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·17	6·79	6,726	6,455	23,924	22,994	3·56	3·56	33.671	33,847	2,07,744	2,04,297	6·17	6·03
Secondary schools for girls ...	3·38	3·27	1,572	419	1,326	3,704	·84	8·84	18,471	18,317	46,788	51,456	2·53	2·81
Primary schools for boys ...	1·34	1·14	181,323	183.782	2,57,334	2,54,487	1·42	1·38	589,067	598,580	7,32,417	6,93,996	1·24	1·16
Do. for girls ...	·37	·33	5,411	4,546	1,184	1,345	·22	·29	31,648	32,038	9,323	9,114	·29	·28
Special schools	3·96	5·52	192	199	1,285	1,980	6·69	9·95	4,112	4,159	25,923	29,258	6·30	7·03
Total ...	2·81	2·62	200,345	200,237	3,64,901	3,66,998	1·82	1·83	705,991	716,753	17,27,958	17,20,313	2·45	2·40

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

23. In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown. Secondary schools include the figures relating to primary departments thereto attached :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	1,98,435	52,128	26	16,726	9,024	54	3,54,718	1,19,130	34	27,848	5,679	20	5,97,727.	1,85,956	31
Professional colleges .	2,17,317	65,770	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,17,317	65,770	30
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	34,385	15,781	46	1,20,968	70,585	66	5,62,662	3,08,201	55	1,29,924	76,809	59	8,47,939	4,80,466	57
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,19,087	1,098	1	1,34,962	70,049	52	2,36,448	1,10,156	38	56,034	22,994	41	5,06,531	2,04,297	34
Upper Secondary schools for girls	29,332	1,004	3	...	...	..	1,14,374	24,368	21	8,357	3,340	40	1,52,063	28,652	19
Lower Secondary schools for girls ..	35,842	1,332	4	2,369	...	...	2,13,232	21,108	10	3,534	364	10	2,54,977	22,804	9
Primary schools for boys	39,000	1,522	4	6,33,508	1,21,108	19	8,09,304	3,16,879	36	3,69,454	2,54,487	69	19,11,266	6,93,996	36
Primary schools for girls	46,421	716	2	6,120	124	2	1,40,351	6,929	5	18,124	1,345	7	2,11,016	9,114	4
Special schools ...	2,89,982	19,064	7	51,235	1,165	2	1,34,564	7,040	5	9,059	1,980	22	4,84,840	29,258	6
Total ...	10,09,801	1,58,410	15	9,65,888	2,81,055	29	26,75,653	9,13,850	34	6,22,334	3,66,998	59	52,73,676	17,20,313	33

Only 33 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against 34 per cent. in the previous year, was met from fees, and this was the result, on the one hand, of increased expenditure, and, on the other hand, of reduced receipts from fees. In Upper Secondary schools, both for boys and girls, and in special schools, 57, 19 and 6 per cent. of the cost was borne by fees as against 54, 16 and 5 per cent., respectively, in 1892-93. It is gratifying to note that in Upper Secondary schools for boys such a high proportion as 57 per cent. of expenditure was covered by the fee collections. In Board High schools, especially, fees bore nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure.

24. The expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds on grants-in-aid during the past decade is given in the margin. Under the head 'Grants from Provincial funds' are included all grants paid to Local and Municipal boards. The total amount of grants-in-aid is the largest figure recorded, the slightly larger amount paid in 1890-91 being due to the special assignment made during that year by Government to the Department out of the Provincial surplus, to wipe off the arrears of building grants. It will be noticed that, during the decade, there was, on the whole, an increase of 21 per cent. in the expenditure on 'grants-in-aid.'

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884-85...	4,10,440	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885-86 .	4,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886-87	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887-88 .	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89 ..	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90 .	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91 ..	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94 ..	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

The total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds was Rs. 6,17,663, which was Rs. 863 in excess of the revised estimate for the year, as will be seen from the particulars furnished hereunder:

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Grants from Provincial Funds.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Revised budget, 1893-94.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,57,820	2,56,560	2,64,000
Scholarship grants	28,708	32,035	28,300
Building grants	23,436	22,933	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	10,089	9,246	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	10,245	10,295	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,372	1,719	1,500
Payments by results	1,40,600	1,46,443	1,65,000
Total ...	4,72,270	4,79,231	5,06,800
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,16,144	1,05,857	90,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	27,313	32,575	20,000
Total ...	1,43,457	1,38,432	1,10,000
Grand Total ...	6,15,727	6,17,663	6,16,800

Salary and Rent Grants.—New and increased grants were very sparingly sanctioned during the year, which accounts for the saving under this head.

Scholarship Grants.—These grants were not drawn as regularly as salary grants, and hence the fluctuation. Of the total amount, viz., Rs. 32,035, Rs. 5,660 were drawn by institutions for general education, Rs. 7,580 by Training schools for masters, Rs. 11,792 by Training schools for mistresses, Rs. 5,215 by Technical schools and Rs. 1,788 by the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College. Further particulars will be found in the appendix relating to scholarships.

Building Grants.—Of the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for building grants, Rs. 22,933 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 5,308 to schools under local boards and Rs. 305 to schools under Municipal councils. Of the balance of the allotment, viz., Rs. 1,454, a sum of Rs. 1,246 was appropriated as furniture grants. The following institutions received building grants of Rs. 1,000 or upwards:

I.—Board Schools.

	RS.
Harpanahalle Board High school	1,000

II.—Aided Schools.

Guntúr American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College	5,000
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' school	1,375
Do. Roman Catholic Girls' school	1,113
Bishop Corrie's Girls' school	3,672
Kumbakónam Town High school	4,000
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	1,176
Mangalore German Mission High school	1,000

Furniture and other Special Grants.—The sanctioned allotment was slightly exceeded, but this was done by an appropriation from the assignment for building grants. I am unable, for want of funds, to fully meet the applications for such grants. Managers who are willing to satisfy the stringent requirements of the Educational Rules cannot be helped to the extent that they desire.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The budget was slightly exceeded owing to arrear payments. Government having fixed the annual outlay on such grants at Rs. 10,000, the Department had not only to refuse feeding and clothing grants to new schools seeking such aid, but had to limit the number of pupils to whom aid could be given in the existing European boarding schools.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—The expenditure on this head was composed of Rs. 612 grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs. 872 grants to Sanskrit schools, and Rs. 235 grants to the Colonial school, Whitefield.

Results Grants.—In the revised estimate for 1893–94, Rs. 1,65,000 were provided under 'grants-in-aid' and Rs. 50,000 under 'adjusting heads' or Rs. 2,15,000 in all, for payments by results, and the actual expenditure on results grants, including arrears at the close of 1892–93, amounted to Rs. 2,12,853 (Rs. 1,46,443 in aided, Rs. 64,115 in Local Fund and Rs. 2,295 in Municipal schools). The outstandings at the beginning and the close of the official year, amounted to about Rs. 44,000 and Rs. 30,060, respectively.

Grants to Local Boards.—The estimate was exceeded by Rs. 15,857, which was chiefly due to the outlay on results grants having exceeded the allotment by Rs. 14,115. It will be seen that there was *per contra* a saving of over Rs. 18,000 in the allotment for results grants to schools under private management.

Grants to Local Boards.

		RS.
Salary and rent grants to	Ordinary schools	25,507
	Training do.	1,431
	Technical do.	2,699
Scholarship grants to	Training do.	3,548
	Technical do.	376
Building grants		5,308
Grants for furniture and other special objects		2,873
Results grants		64,115
	Total ...	1,05,857
Add—Refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for training schools		15,425
		1,21,282

Grants to Municipal Funds.—Excluding the net cost, amounting to Rs. 5,945, of the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, the expenditure on Municipal grants was Rs. 26,630, as against an allotment of Rs. 20,000. Of the excess amount, Rs. 2,600 represents building and results grants which were intended to be met from the general provision for the items concerned, under 'grants-in-aid.'

Grants to Municipalities.

	RS.
Salary and rent grants	21,674
Net cost of high schools	5,945
Scholarship grants	1,107
Building grants	305
Furniture grants	1,249
Results grants	2,295
Total ...	32,575

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The grants paid from Local funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 2,31,936, as against Rs. 2,28,850 in the revised estimate for the year. The Accountant-General's statement gives the expenditure on this item as Rs. 2,43,856; but this is due to an erroneous debit to this head of Rs. 11,937, being charges apparently connected with salary-results schools in the districts of Gódávari, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot, and to the erroneous debit to Provincial funds of Rs. 16–8–0, being results grants due from Local funds to a school in the Chingleput district. The local boards should have expended a larger sum on building and furniture grants.

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	2,720	2,406
Results grants	2,23,650	2 28,507
Other grants	2,480	1,023
Total ...	2,28,850	2,31,936

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In the following summary, the actual expenditure from Local Funds under 'grants-in-aid' is compared with the revised estimate according to districts :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1893-94 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1893-94.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ...	...	15,502	...	...	...	15,502	30	17,300	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	...	10,791	...	100	...	10,891	...	11,000	...	...	660
Gódávari ...	...	10,182	...	...	...	10,182	90	10,910	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	11,696	...	...	...	11,696	...	13,040	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	39	4,035	...	13	...	4,087	...	4,450	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	8,360	6,612	95	...	15,067	100	7,530	...	170	...
Chingleput ...	510	13,984	...	...	26	14,520	540	14,000	...	...	20
Bellary ...	...	9,564	...	...	...	9,564	...	9,750	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	...	5,270	...	...	...	5,270	...	3,600	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	229	9,376	...	...	...	9,605	160	6,060	...	...	...
North Arcot.	...	19,275	2,480	...	...	21,755	...	15,310	...	...	...
South Arcot.	...	14,132	...	...	...	14,132	...	14,600	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	...	12,457	...	...	...	12,457	...	12,850	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	1,575	...	14	...	...	1,589	1,750	150	20	...	...
Salem ...	...	6,651	...	...	...	6,651	...	6,400	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	53	15,269	...	409	80	15,811	50	13,690	...	...	700
Trichinopoly.	...	7,147	...	...	...	7,147	...	6,600	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	19,210	...	...	...	19,210	...	19,700	...	..	400
Tinnevelly ...	...	21,741	...	...	...	21,741	...	22,470	...	...	30
Malabar ...	...	9,849	...	225	...	10,074	...	6,110	...	...	...
South Canara	...	6,830	...	75	...	6,905	...	8,130	...	...	480
Total ...	2,406	2,31,321	9,106	917	106	2,43,856	2,720	2,23,650	20	170	2,290

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	23,530	23,087
Results grants	81,980	81,113
Other grants	490	1,148
Total ...	1,06,000	1,05,348

From Municipal funds, grants amounting to Rs. 1,05,348 were paid to schools under private management, as against Rs. 1,06,000, the revised estimate, and the distribution of this amount is given in the margin. The increase in the expenditure is satisfactory.

In the following summary the actual expenditure from Municipal funds under 'grants-in-aid' is compared with the revised estimate, by districts :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1893-94 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Revised budget, 1893-94.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	...	1,454	...	...	1,550	...
Vizagapatam	617	4,041	118	720	4,610	...
Gódávari	1,651	1,907	8	2,000	2,800	...
Kistna	1,149	4,511	...	1,750	5,000	...
Kurnool	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
Nellore	973	1,966	...	990	2,110	...
Madras	...	12,528	...	...	11,820	...
Chingleput	803	1,535	...	810	1,700	...
Bellary	524	2,454	...	600	2,300	...
Anantapur	...	280	...	...	250	...
Cuddapah	...	765	...	...	700	...
North Arcot	2,960	2,535	66	1,610	1,760	...
South Arcot	1,150	2,994	...	1,070	3,800	...
Coimbatore	1,687	1,663	898	1,900	2,200	100
Nilgiris	2,103	283	123	2,120	470	...
Salem	420	1,222	13	420	1,130	...
Tanjore	4,205	12,715	1,150	4,650	13,460	...
Trichinopoly	...	6,681	...	...	6,780	...
Madura	2,421	6,609	1,007	2,300	6,450	...
Tinnevelly	1,000	5,493	108	880	6,200	...
Malabar	1,172	4,250	289	1,230	4,390	390
South Canara	252	1,576	19	480	1,500	...
Total ...	23,087	78,462	3,799	23,530	81,980	490

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

25. Dr. Duncan was in charge of the office up to the 27th September 1893, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough for one year, handing over charge, with the approval of Government, to the First Assistant. In consequence of delay in my being relieved in the Central Provinces, I was unable to enter on my duties as Acting Director of Public Instruction before the 30th October following. Dr. Duncan made a short tour through Coimbatore and the Nilgiris in June 1893. Press of work in connection with the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the preparation of the Annual Report and Budget and the revision of the notifications relating to the Public Service and the Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary and Special Test Examinations seems to have prevented him from making any lengthened tour. I went on an inspection tour through the Vizagapatam and Gódávari districts in February 1894 and visited the important institutions at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Rajahmundry and Cocanada, and towards the close of March I visited Coimbatore, on my way to Ootacamund, to hold the annual inspection of the Lawrence Asylum.

Scheme of inspection.

26. The Inspectors of Schools, Central and Southern Circles, found their charges, which respectively comprised eight and seven districts, rather unwieldy; and in view of this fact and in order to simplify the inspection arrangements, to check needless journeys and the consequent waste of time of the Assistant Inspectors, and to reduce the growing expenditure on travelling allowances, the scheme of inspection was revised. Pending the promulgation of an Inspection Code, Dr. Duncan issued the following instructions regarding the scope of the inspection and examination work of the different grades of Inspecting officers :—

(i) Second-grade colleges under Board and private management, Upper Secondary schools and departments, Secondary Training schools, Special and Technical schools and European schools shall be inspected and examined by the Inspector. In the Western Circle, Lower Secondary schools and Primary Training schools shall also be inspected and examined by the Inspector. The above arrangement is subject to the provision in clause (vi).

(ii) Lower Secondary schools and departments, Primary Training schools and Upper and Lower Primary schools in municipalities (Madras excepted) and at the head-quarter stations of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub- (or Stationary) Magistrates shall be inspected and examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, subject to the provision in clauses (v) and (vi).

(iii) Upper Primary and Lower Primary schools in the City of Madras, and also those lying outside the limits assigned to the Assistant Inspectors in the last preceding clause shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(iv) Secondary schools for girls, Home education classes, Training schools for Mistresses (the Presidency Training school for Mistresses excepted), schools for European girls, and Special and Technical schools for girls shall be inspected and examined by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. Primary girls' schools shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools. With the Director's approval, the inspection and examination of Lower Secondary schools may be delegated to Sub-Assistants.

(v) Primary and Lower Secondary schools in which instruction is given in Hindustani, Persian or Arabic, or where over 50 *per cent.* of the pupils are Muhammadans, even though instruction is not given in any of the above languages, shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools.

(vi) As far as regards the Fifth and Seventh Divisions, during 1893–94, only Second-grade colleges, Upper Secondary Training schools, Technical and Industrial schools and schools for Europeans shall be inspected and examined by the Inspectors; and the Assistant Inspectors of these divisions shall visit the other schools which the Inspectors are required to inspect and examine under clause (i) and report generally on their work. Lower Secondary schools lying outside the limits mentioned in clause (ii) may, with the Director's approval, be transferred to Sub-Assistants.

From the facts recorded elsewhere it will be seen that the new scheme worked well during the year.

Inspectors.

27. There was no change in the charge of the Northern and Southern Circles. The sudden and untimely death, on the 5th January 1894, of Dr. Bradshaw, the Senior Inspector of Schools, in charge of the Central Circle, deprived the Department of a useful and valuable officer. During his distinguished service of 23 years in the Department, he filled the office of Inspector for over 21 years. As Editor of a series of Government English Readers, Author of 'An English Anthology from Chaucer to the Present Time' and Editor of the Poetical Works of Gray and Milton, he has rendered invaluable service

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to the cause of English Literature. Of his zeal, energy and ability as an Inspector of Schools it would be difficult to speak in terms of too high praise. His lamented death caused a vacancy in the Inspectorate, which was filled by the transfer of Mr. Marsden from the Western to the Central Circle, and the appointment of Mr. Flanagan, the Senior Assistant Inspector of Schools, as Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, sub. *pro tem.* Mr. Marsden was in additional charge of the Central Circle during Dr. Bradshaw's absence on privilege leave for 43 days in September and October 1893. An abstract of the work done by the Inspectors of Schools is appended:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau Pantulu ...	6	15	7	129	9	8	174	7,524	109	221	208	5,829
Central ...	John Bradshaw, Esq.	3	10	15	6	...	6	40	2,654	44	143	47	1,823
	E. Marsden, Esq.	5	22	...	8	...	7	42	3,586	64	44	62	2,472
Southern ...	T. T. Logan, Esq.	11	27	9	13	...	14	74	9,651	106	236	244	5,321
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	4	9	17	10	...	4	44	2,419	49	13	60	595
	C. C. Flanagan, Esq.	1	3	6	7	...	1	18	2,144	19	27	45	364

Mr. Logan examined the largest number of pupils and spent the greatest number of days on circuit, and M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau Pantulu spent the greatest number of days in examining schools. The amount of work done by the officers in charge of the Central Circle does not compare favourably with the amount of work done in the other circles.

Inspectresses.

28. Mrs. Brander and Miss Arnold were in undisturbed charge of the offices of Senior Inspectress and Junior Inspectress of Girls' Schools, respectively. The former examined 152 schools with 8,569 pupils in 147 days and was on circuit for 138 days, while the latter examined in 143 days 116 schools with 6,591 pupils and was on circuit for 224 days. They had to travel, between them, 9,025 miles on inspection work. The above figures give proof of the very onerous duties devolving on the Inspectresses.

Assistant Inspectors.

29. There were fewer changes in the Assistant Inspectorate than in the previous year. Five out of the nine divisions remained in the charge of the permanent Assistant Inspectors. Mr. David Joseph of the First Division was obliged, owing to ill-health, to take privilege leave for three months, and was subsequently transferred to the Rajahmundry College, as he was considered unfit for travelling work. His place was filled by M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Pantulu, who had been acting in the First Division for over three years. On Mr. Flanagan's promotion to the Inspectorate, M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar was transferred to the Seventh Division, and his place in the Third Division was taken by M.R.Ry. C. V. Kachayya Sastri, the Senior Sub-Assistant Inspector. In the Sixth Division M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya was on privilege leave from the 18th July to the 25th August 1893, when M.R.Ry. N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar acted for him.

The following summary compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	215	5,031	47	2,012	169	140
Second	162	3,317	46	3,716	169	133
Third	143	4,537	66	3,636	159	126
Fourth	146	4,004	46	5,977	148	144
Fifth	176	4,913	146	8,614	201	223
Sixth	240	6,287	98	7,025	235	150
Seventh	146	5,289	53	4,087	241	112
Eighth	183	6,134	52	3,863	127	136
Ninth	192	5,639	29	1,552	188	145
Average ...	178	5,017	65	4,498	182	145

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

As a salutary result of the revised scheme of inspection already alluded to, the average number of schools examined for grant by Assistant Inspectors rose from 123 with 3,510 pupils to 178 with 5,017 pupils, while the average number of days spent on circuit fell from 210 to 182, notwithstanding the increase in the number of schools and pupils examined. The contrast between the number of days spent on circuit and the number of schools examined in the several divisions is striking. But this is due, to a considerable extent, to the difference in the constitution of the divisions. The number of days spent on circuit by the Assistant Inspectors of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth Divisions was, however, hardly adequate.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

30. The number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors in charge of boys' schools remained the same, viz., 55, as in the previous year; but as many of these officers had been in charge of the same range too long, and as this was considered inexpedient on public grounds, Dr. Duncan ordered a general transfer of all Sub-Assistants who had been in one and the same range for four years or upwards. Appendix A gives particulars of the work of each Sub-Assistant: the following summary shows by divisions the average work of these officers; the work done by the Sub-Assistants of Muhammadan schools is not included in this table:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	321	5,943	16	748	212	163
Second	276	4,829	40	2,401	220	134
Third	272	4,212	38	2,474	219	175
Fourth	248	4,089	81	5,315	173	174
Fifth	198	3,192	85	3,315	220	160
Sixth	235	4,825	63	3,460	180	150
Seventh	190	3,102	24	2,737	188	154
Eighth	221	4,271	42	2,818	195	172
Ninth	270	5,259	12	1,240	164	145
Western Circle	248	6,797	12	2,125	196	174
Average ...	245	4,559	42	2,686	195	160

A slight increase will be noticed in the number of schools and pupils examined for grant. This is satisfactory, considering that, under the revised scheme of inspection, the Sub-Assistants have been generally relieved of the examination of schools in the Municipalities and in kasba stations. Except in the Fifth Division, fewer days were spent on circuit than in 1892–93, and the average number of days spent in examining schools also fell from 174 to 160. These fluctuations must be attributed to the operation of the revised scheme of inspection and not to any deterioration in the work of the Sub-Assistants.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

31. On a strong representation from Dr. Duncan, Government sanctioned the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant for the charge of girls' schools, and the number of girls' ranges thus increased from five to six. It will be seen from the appendix that 760 schools and 33,035 pupils were examined for grant, as against 683 schools and 28,860 pupils in 1892–93. Considering the distances to be travelled, the inspection work done by these officers must be regarded as satisfactory.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

32. There were 243 Inspecting Schoolmasters employed during the year, one from Provincial, 189 from Local and 53 from Municipal funds, and they were distributed as below over the different districts:—

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Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Ganjám	11	13	South Arcot	10	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	13
Gódávari	14	17	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	17	19	Salem	13	13
Kurnool	7	7	Tanjore	15	16
Nellore	10	10	Trichinopoly	9	9
Madras	3	3	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	14	15
Bellary	9	9	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	7	7
Cuddapah	8	8			
North Arcot	14	14	Total ...	232	243

Nineteen of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were in charge of Muhammadan schools, and in districts in which there is a sufficiently large number of Muhammadan schools, the District Boards are being advised to employ separate Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Inspecting Schoolmasters are reported to have newly started or brought under inspection 3,653 schools and to have brought 2,344 schools from the unaided to the aided list. Their work was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the Local Boards continued to exercise a careful supervision over their movements. Several Local Boards have, on the recommendation of this Department, sanctioned a graduated scale of salaries for Inspecting Schoolmasters. This will, doubtless, stimulate them to show still better work.

Superintendents of Hill Schools

33. Six Superintendents were employed, as in the previous year, for the inspection and improvement of primary schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, and they examined 271 schools and 10,764 pupils. There was thus a slight fall in the amount of inspection work done by these men. They are reported to have started or brought under inspection 41 schools and brought 4 schools from the unaided to the aided list.

Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests.

34. For the Sub-Assistant's tests, 38 as against 47 candidates registered their names. The number of subject candidates fell from 84 to 57, and of passes from 72 to 40. Of the candidates, one was a female, and she passed in Branch I of Test B, for which alone she came up.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

35. At the Convocation held in March 1894 for conferring degrees, 443, as against 417 candidates in the previous year, were admitted to degrees in the several Faculties, as particularized in the margin. A marked increase will be noticed in the number admitted to the B.A. degree, but there was more than a proportionate decrease in the number of recipients of the B.L. degree, in consequence chiefly of the unfavourable results of the B.L. degree Examination.

M.A. degree ...	9	M.B. and C.M. degree	2
B.A. degree ...	358	L.M.S. degree ...	10
M.L. degree ...	2	B.C.E. degree ...	6
B.L. degree ...	45	L.T. degree ...	11

Changes in by-laws.

36. A revised syllabus for Branch V, History, of the B.A. degree Examination was drawn up and approved. The scope of the examination was extended, and the subject of political science was assigned an important place in the scheme of the examination : the change will come into force from January 1897. The by-laws relating to the L.T. degree

Examination were thoroughly recast. The examination has been thrown open to candidates who have had a year's training, or six months' training with a year's experience as teacher, or two years' experience as teacher, and a fee of Rs. 15 has been fixed for the theoretical and practical tests separately. The committee entrusted with the revision of the B.L. curriculum concluded its work and recommended the bifurcation of the B.L. degree Examination—the institution of a First Examination in Law, after eighteen months' study in an affiliated Law College, and a final degree examination, after a further attendance of eighteen months at such college. The changes, however, were finally sanctioned only after the close of the year under report. This arrangement should enable a larger number of candidates to pass the degree examination in Law. The procedure laid down regarding the annual convocation for degrees was also simplified, in view of the large increase in the number of candidates for admission to the several degrees.

University Fee Fund.

37. Examination fees amounted during the year to Rs. 1,42,421, and the receipts from interest, sale of books and miscellaneous sources to Rs. 16,125, as against Rs. 1,26,088 and Rs. 14,202, respectively, in 1892–93. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,55,182, and there was thus a profit of Rs. 3,364 in favour of the University Fee Fund at the close of the year, exclusive of Rs. 2,45,000 invested in Government securities and of Rs. 4,073, the cash balance on the 1st April 1893.

Affiliated institutions.

38. In consequence of the closure of the S.P.G. Caldwell College, Tuticorin, the number of colleges affiliated to the University up to the B.A. degree Examination fell by one. On the other hand, there were two additions to the list of institutions affiliated up to the F.A. course, viz., the American Baptist Mission College, Ongole, and St. Thomé College, Madras.

University examinations.

39. The results of the different University examinations for the past two years are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts...	1893–94.	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	1892–93.	...	...	...	...	...	*15*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*10*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language Division.	1893–94.	165	76	...	353	16	87	697	114	53	...	213	14	46	440
	1892–93.	*144*	*46*	...	*330*	*13*	*125*	*658*	*119*	*40*	...	*264*	*12*	*75*	*510*
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language Division.	1893–94.	161	73	...	340	17	122	713	148	65	...	291	17	99	620
	1892–93	*143*	*51*	...	*316*	*12*	*127*	*649*	*121*	*46*	...	*281*	*11*	*110*	*569*
Bachelor of Arts. Science Division.	1893–94.	139	62	...	355	17	154	727	89	25	...	209	12	62	397
	1892–93.	*111*	*32*	...	*271*	*5*	*175*	*594*	*66*	*17*	...	*150*	*4*	*75*	*312*
First Examination in Arts.	1893–94.	231	247	106	995	67	619	2,265*	71	101	37	372	28	105	714
	1892–93.	*202*	*182*	*94*	*845*	*55*	*508*	*1,886*†	*121*	*90*	*30*	*377*	*23*	*138*	*779*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1893–94.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1892–93.	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*
Bachelor of Laws ...	1893–94.	166	15	...	...	...	...	181	39	6	...	...	...	...	45
	1892–93.	*161*	*8*	...	...	...	...	*169*	*68*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*72*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1893–94.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1892–93.	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1893–94.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	1892–93.	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
Preliminary Scientific.	1893–94.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1892–93.	*12*	...	...	...	...	..	*12*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
Second L.M.S. ...	1893–94.	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1892–93.	*21*	...	...	...	...	...	*21*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*15*
First L.M.S.	1893–94.	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
	1892–93.	*83*	...	...	...	...	...	*83*	*38*	...	...	...	...	...	*38*

* Excludes 8 students disallowed. † Excludes 3 students disallowed.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1893–94.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1892–93.	*11*	...	...	...	..	...	*11*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*
First Examination in Engineering.	January 1894	3	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written Examn.	1893–94	27	...	...	...	...	27	54	24	...	...	...	...	18	42
	1892–93.	*30*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*41*	*24*	...	...	...	...	*6*	*30*
Practical Examn.	1893–94.	24	...	...	...	...	30	54	10	...	...	...	...	10	20
	1892–93.	*30*	...	...	...	...	*6*	*36*	*9*	...	...	...	...	*4*	*13*
Total ...	1893–94.	1,031	473	106	2,043	117	1,068	4,838	536	250	37	1,085	71	349	2,328
	1892–93.	*957*	*319*	*94*	*1,762*	*85*	*970*	*4,187*	*597*	*197*	*30*	*1,072*	*50*	*420*	*2,366*

For the M.A. and B.L. degree Examinations, for the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination and for the F.A. Examination, a larger number of candidates appeared, but fewer passed than in the year previous. The results of the examinations in Medicine also compared unfavourably with those of 1892–93. The First Examination in Engineering was held for the first time in January 1894.

The percentages of examinees and passes appertaining to Government and aided colleges to the total number of examinees and passes respectively in the three divisions of the B.A. degree Examination are exhibited in the margin. In all the divisions, the results were in favour of Government colleges; while aided colleges passed 60, 86 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up for the several divisions of the examination, Government colleges passed, respectively, 69, 92 and 64 per cent. of the candidates presented. The relative difference in the percentage of passes in regard to the English Language Division is noteworthy and speaks well for the attention paid to the teaching of English in departmental institutions. In the Science Division, private candidates fared even worse than in the previous year, 40 per cent. passing as against 43 per cent.

Division.	Government Colleges.		Aided Colleges.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
English Language Division ...	24	26	51	48
Second Language Division ...	23	24	48	47
Science Division.	19	22	49	53

The results of the First Examination in Arts compared very unfavourably with those of the previous three years, as will be seen from the percentages of passed to examined given in the margin. The Matriculation Examination held in December 1891 was the last examination held under the old by-laws, and the successful candidates at that examination were generally of inferior attainments. This seems to account for the abnormally low percentage of passes at the F.A. Examination of 1893.

	Percentage.
1890 91	32·6
1891–92	36·7
1892–93	41·3
1893–94	31·5

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics	2	1
Physics	3	...
Botany and Physiology ..	1	1
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	1	...
Mental and Moral Science ...	2	2
History	4	1
Language	10	2
Total ...	23	7

40. Twenty-three candidates appeared for the M.A. degree Examination, of whom seven were successful. Except in Mental and Moral Science, the results were poor, compared with those of the previous year. Of the ten candidates that appeared in the Language Section, five brought up English, three Sanskrit, one Latin and one Canarese and Tamil; but only two passed, one in

English and one in Sanskrit. The examinees were composed of 16 Brahmans, six non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian; one non-Brahman Hindu and six Brahmans secured places in the pass list.

B.A. degree Examination.

41. The results of the B.A. degree Examination for the past two years are compared below :—

Subjects.	Percentages passed in 1891-92.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language Division	50·5	658	510	77·5	697	440	63·1
Second do. do.	94·1	649	569	87·7	713	620	86·9
Science Division. Branch I—Mathematics	68·4	64	29	45·3	92	36	39·1
Branch II A. Physics	66·1	137	61	44·5	158	46	29·1
Branch II B. Chemistry	61·7	36	16	44·4	32	12	37·5
Branch III Biology and Animal Physiology	100·0	2	1	50·0	...	...	...
Branch III C. Biology and Zoology ...	71·4	35	24	68·5	29	23	79·3
Branch III D. Biology and Geology	...	...	...	...	12	4	33·3
Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science.	69·5	157	93	59·2	222	156	70·3
Branch V—History	54·8	163	88	53·9	182	120	65·9

In Biology and Zoology, Mental and Moral Science and History, the percentages of passes were a marked improvement on those of 1892-93, but they were otherwise, in the remaining subjects. The results in the English Language Division were fair, though the percentage of passed to examined was not, owing probably to greater strictness on the part of the examiners, so high as in the previous year. I am inclined to think that the standard of the Second Language Division is not sufficiently high. It is noteworthy that out of 397 candidates who passed in the Science Division only 85, or 21 per cent. brought up Physics, Chemistry or Biology as against 156 who passed in Mental and Moral Science. It would be well if something could be done to increase the popularity of the first three branches of the Science Division. The classes of the community to which the passed candidates belonged and the percentages of passed to examined under each class are noted in the margin. Muhammadans, it will be observed, passed a higher proportion of candidates than either Brahmans or non-Brahman Hindus—a very gratifying feature, though the number of successful candidates was small. Brahmans formed 74, 73 and 71 per cent., respectively, of the total number of successful candidates in the three divisions of the B.A. degree Examination. Non-Brahman Hindus appear still slow to take advantage of the means open to them of receiving collegiate education; this is to be regretted.

Classes of the community.	English Language Division.		Second Language Division.		Science Division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Brahmans	325	64·2	452	87·7	283	55·4
Other Hindus	75	54·7	119	87·5	66	54·1
Muhammadans	4	66·7	7	87·5	7	58·3
Native Christians ...	31	73·8	37	77·0	36	49·3
Eurasians	3	100·0	3	100·0	4	66·7
Europeans	2	100·0	2	100·0	1	50·0

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

42. The unfavourable results of the First Examination in Arts have been stated to be due chiefly to the inferior attainments of the candidates. From the particulars recorded in the margin, it will be seen that there was a large failure under Physiology or Physiography. Probably, the subject is not handled by competent teachers, in most of the colleges. Over a third of the candidates failed in History. This would seem to imply that the subject did not receive sufficient attention during the year. Europeans and Eurasians obtained the highest percentage (42) of passes, Muhammadans and Native Christians followed with 39 and 34 per cent., while of the Brahman and non-Brahman Hindu classes 32 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively, passed. On the other hand, of the successful candidates, Brahmans constituted 68 per cent., non-Brahman Hindus 19 per cent., Native Christians 9 per cent., Europeans and Eurasians 2 per cent. and Muhammadans 2 per cent.

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	990	49	1,243	66	1,401	61·9
Optional Language	1,693	84	1,423	75	1,796	79·3
Mathematics ...	1,638	81	1,099	58	1,406	62·1
Physiology or Physiography.	1,522	75	1,357	72	1,151	50·8
History	1,494	74	1,497	79	1,465	64·7

43. In Appendix B will be found particulars of the strength and the results of the B.A. and F.A. Examinations appertaining to each college borne on the departmental returns. Of the first-grade colleges there was one less, owing to the closure of the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, but the number of second-grade colleges increased by two, viz., the American Baptist Mission College, Ongole, and St. Thomé College, Madras. The B.A. classes have steadily advanced in numbers during the past quinquennium, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, but the F.A. classes have become weaker since the raising of the Matriculation standard. The strength of each college class during the past three years is compared below :—

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

Year.	M.A. and B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.
1890	713	2,330
1891	841	2,364
1892	1,067	2,751
1893	1,368	2,169
1894	1,499	1,831

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.
M.A. class	11	13	26
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617

Nine of the M.A. scholars were attached to the Presidency College, 16 to the Madras Christian College, and one to the Rajahmundry College. The senior B.A. class contained the largest number of students on record. Owing to the unfavourable results of the last F.A. Examination, the junior B.A. class was weaker than in the previous year. The junior F.A. class had an accession of but 20 students, on the whole. Unless a much larger number of candidates pass annually at the Matriculation Examination, no substantial improvement can be looked for in the strength of colleges or in their fee income. As the Department, on the other hand, can ill afford to sanction increased grants, so as to enable the managers to meet the loss in their fee income, they will be obliged either to reduce the scale of expenditure in their colleges or to raise, gradually, the standard rate of fees. The latter is probably the best solution of the difficulty.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

44. As many as six candidates, all of whom were Brahmans, presented themselves for the M.L. degree Examination, but only two were successful. For the B.L. degree Examination 133 Brahmans, 32 non-Brahman Hindus, 15 Native Christians and one

University examinations in Law.

Eurasian—in all 181 candidates—appeared. Of these, 36 Brahmans, six non-Brahman Hindus and three Native Christians, or 45 in all, passed, Native Christians securing the highest percentage of passed to examined. Fifteen of the examinees and six of the successful candidates belonged to the Trivandrum College. Of the 136 failures, no fewer than 95 failed in three or more subjects. This does not speak well for the preparation of the candidates for this examination.

Law College, Madras.

45. There was a marked advance in the strength of the college which stood at 591 as against 512 on the 31st March 1893, and the increase appertained wholly to the B.L. classes, the Pleadership classes containing only 30 students as against 107 at the close of 1892–93. Of the students, 432 were Brahmans, 120 non-Brahman Hindus, 25 Native Christians, nine Muhammadans and five Europeans or Eurasians. The college was ill-accommodated, but the new buildings are in rapid progress. A good library has been provided. For the B.L. degree Examination, 63 students appeared direct from the college, of whom 15 passed, one in the first class. The proportion of passes was thus far from satisfactory. In consequence of the large increase in the strength, the fee income realized was Rs. 54,310, and sundry receipts amounted to Rs. 8. The charges aggregated Rs. 41,413, resulting in a profit of Rs. 12,905.

Medicine.

46. The results of the University examinations in Medicine were far from favourable, only 33 passing out of 107 candidates as against 64 out of 125 in 1892–93. From the nationalities of candidates examined and passed, as noted in the margin, it will be seen that Europeans and Eurasians did creditably, and Native Christians ranked next, while Brahmans and other Hindus fared badly. These results contrast unfavourably with those secured by the latter classes of the community in the examinations under the Faculty of Arts, which would seem to imply that Hindus have not, as yet, developed a taste for professional and technical studies.

University examinations in Medicine.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	29	19
Native Christians	24	6
Muhammadans	1	...
Brahmans	17	3
Other Hindus	35	5
Others	1	...

Medical College, Madras.

47. The year witnessed a further and very serious decline in the strength of the Medical College, viz., from 133 to 82, of whom 15 were in the M.B. and C.M. section, 49 (including 5 women) in the L.M.S. section, and 18 were casual students. The large decrease was due to the fact that only four candidates sought enrolment in the M.B and C.M. section and four in the L.M.S. section. The small number of admissions into the latter section is to be attributed to the raising to the F.A. standard of the minimum qualification for admission from October 1893. The attendance was fairly representative. The results of the University Examinations were fair, except those of the First L.M.S. Examination, but they compared, on the whole, unfavourably with those of 1892–93. One of the former students obtained a commission in the Indian Medical Service, and ten former students obtained British diplomas. The expenditure on the College, including the School department, was Rs. 1,64,269, of which fees and other receipts including contributions from Local and Municipal funds, covered Rs. 30,716.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

48. For the B.C.E. degree Examination, five Brahmans and three Native Christians appeared, and all the three Native Christians and three of the Brahman candidates were successful. For the newly instituted First Examination in Engineering, three Brahman candidates appeared, of whom two were successful.

College of Engineering, Madras.

49. The college department of the College of Engineering contained 18 students as against 15 on the 31st March 1893, and a further increase in strength may be expected under the changes sanctioned in G.O., dated 28th February 1894, No. 128, Educational.

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Brahmans preponderated as usual. Four Engineer' students, having completed their practical course, two as Civil and two as Mechanical Engineers, secured college diplomas, and found employment. Both the students that appeared for the B.C.E. degree Examination direct from the college were successful, and they acquitted themselves creditably at the examination held by the College Board. The workshops were completed and fitted up, and the practical instruction of students continued to receive due attention. The expenditure on the college, including the school department, amounted to Rs. 60,696, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 13,983.

Teaching.

University examinations in Teaching.

50. The results of the written examination for the L.T. degree were very good, 42 passing out of 54 candidates, but those of the practical test were, as in the previous year, not satisfactory, only 20 passing out of 54. Of the 42 candidates that passed the written test, 24 were Brahmans, 15 Native Christians and three were non-Brahman Hindus; while of the 20 that succeeded in the practical test, 14 were Brahmans, five Native Christians and one was a non-Brahman Hindu. The absence of the other classes of the community is to be regretted.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

51. A training section was constituted in the Rajahmundry College in February 1894, to prepare candidates for collegiate grade certificates, and the section has since been affiliated to the University up to the L.T. degree. One graduate and seven under-graduates of the F.A. standard were in attendance on the 31st March last. I trust that the college will grow in popularity and meet a long-felt want, viz., the supply of trained Telugu graduates and under-graduates of the F.A. standard for the colleges and schools in the Northern Circars.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

52. The college department of the Teachers' College contained 53 students,—two M.A.'s, 23 B.A.'s and 28 F.A.'s; and with one exception all the students were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds. Of the students, 46 were Brahmans, five Native Christians and two non-Brahman Hindus. The absence of Eurasian and Muhammadan students and the poor contingent of non-Brahman classes are much to be regretted. The results of the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree Examination were very satisfactory, 24 passing out of 27 examinees who appeared direct from the college, but, at the practical examination, only 10 passed out of 24 candidates presented. For the written examination for second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificates, 21 candidates appeared, of whom only three secured the marks required for trained Teachers' certificates. The amount of practical work done at the college was found in need of further improvement, and it is under contemplation to increase the time devoted to instruction. The Students' Home worked with its usual success, and proposals are under consideration to provide for the accommodation of a larger number of students.

Training College, Calicut.

53. Three Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength of the college department as against six, the sanctioned number of stipendiaries. Four candidates appeared for the second-grade collegiate certificate examination, of whom three passed. The results produced by the institution can hardly be considered commensurate with the expenditure incurred on its upkeep.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

54. The College of Agriculture passed through another year of suspense, and the various proposals as to its future were under the consideration of Government, but final orders were not passed, before the close of the year. The strength was almost stationary—41 as against 42; and 31 students were Brahmans and seven were other Hindus, while the Eurasian, Native Christian and Muhammadan classes were each represented by one student. Only 24 of the students were landholders, officials contributing as

many as 14 students; 18 students belonged to Native States and other Presidencies. The students of the senior class made two agricultural excursions—one to the Cuddapah and the other to the Coimbatore district. The results obtained by the college at the Government Technical Examinations were not as favourable as in the previous year. Four students received Agricultural diplomas during the year. The expenditure on the upkeep of the college during the year amounted to Rs. 32,256, and the farm and other receipts covered Rs. 4,625.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

55. The Upper Secondary Examination was held, for the fourth time, in May 1893. As a result of the concession which Government sanctioned in its Order No. 460, Educational, dated 20th June 1892, allowing candidates to count their success in each branch in which they passed, irrespective of their failure in the other branches in which they might have appeared, 227 as against 73 candidates presented themselves for the examination, one in Translation only, 33 in one branch only, 28 in two branches, 17 in three branches, and 148 in all the four branches. Not a single candidate, however, succeeded in all the four branches, while seven passed in three branches, 38 in two branches and 94 in one branch only. Of the examinees, 107 were sent up by 20 schools, and 120 were private students. In the second language, 122 out of 186 candidates passed and, in History and Geography 42 out of 173. In English, only 20 passed out of 198 examinees, and in Mathematics the proportion of passed to examined was even worse, seven passing out of 174. These results compare unfavourably with those of the previous examination. About three-fourths of the successful candidates were Brahmans. Since the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination, only five candidates in all have become eligible, up to date, for superior appointments in the public service, by passing it in full.

Matriculation Examination.

56. In the following table the results of the Matriculation Examination for the past two years are compared:—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined	1892-93 ...	49	262	632	1,367	529	530	3,369
	1893-94 ...	72	310	604	1,541	427	432	3,386
Passed— First class	1892-93 ...	...	4	4	13	3	1	25
	1893-94 ...	2	3	2	14	7	2	30
Second class	1892-93 ...	13	41	144	227	44	26	495
	1893-94 ...	15	82	167	386	77	19	746
Total passed ...	1892-93 ...	13	45	148	240	47	27	520
	1893-94 ...	17	85	169	400	84	21	776
Percentage passed ...	1892-93 ...	27	17	23	18	9	5	15·4
	1893-94 ...	24	27	28	26	20	5	22·9

The disastrous results of the first examination held under the new by-laws in December 1892 seem to have induced heads of institutions to exercise unusual strictness in the selection of candidates for the examination of December 1893. In the institutions borne on the departmental returns there were 3,549 pupils reading in the Sixth Form on the 31st March 1893, and, allowing for withdrawals, about 3,500 candidates might naturally have been expected to be presented for the December examination; but it will be seen that only 2,358 pupils were actually registered. Thus fully one-third of the pupils were kept back as unfit to be sent up for the examination.

Government, Board and aided schools, notably aided schools, sent up a larger number of candidates, and all classes of institutions are credited with a larger

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number of successful candidates. On the whole, only 22·9 per cent. of the examinees met with success. But for the care taken in the registration of candidates, the proportion of passes would, perhaps, have shown no improvement on that of 1892. As in the previous year, only 5 per cent. of private candidates passed—a very poor result.

The percentages of successful candidates to examinees in the different subjects during the past three years are compared in the margin. A general improvement will be noticed, except in Physics and Chemistry, in which only 47 per cent. of the candidates were successful. There was a marked advance under Mathematics, and I trust that this was not due to any lowering in the standard of the test.

Subjects.	1891.	1892.	1893.
English	39	36	40
Second language	84	85	87
Mathematics	68	54	69
Physics and Chemistry } ...	54	56	47
History and Geography }		47	57

Of the passed candidates, 515 were Brahmans, 134 non-Brahman Hindus, 29 Europeans and Eurasians, 79 Native Christians, 17 Muhammadans and 2 Parsis. Native Christians passed the highest percentage (26) and were closely followed by Brahmans (25 per cent.), and it is noteworthy that Muhammadans passed 18 per cent. of the examinees as against 17 per cent. secured by non-Brahman Hindus. Brahmans formed two-thirds of the successful candidates.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for boys.

57. Of the 134 upper secondary schools for boys on the 31st March 1893, four were closed during the year, while there was one addition to the list, so that there were 131 such schools on the 31st March last. The distribution of schools with scholars by Circles is given below :—

Circles.	1892-93.							
		Strength on 31st March 1893.						
		Upper secondary.						
	Number of schools.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central Circle	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern Circle	49	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western Circle	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

Circles.	1893-94.									
		Strength on 31st March 1894.								
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.					
	Number of schools.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle	21	634	399	528	719	746	747	229	227	4,229
Central Circle	47	1,371	1,014	1,167	1,318	1,442	1,657	919	1,735	10,623
Southern Circle	46	1,616	1,178	1,434	1,398	1,400	1,541	433	651	9,651
Western Circle	17	566	429	464	434	438	526	273	352	3,482
Total ...	131	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	1,854	2,965	27,985

Both the upper secondary and lower secondary departments advanced in strength, the former by 7 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent., and every circle shared in the increase. The primary departments contained fewer pupils, and the decrease was confined to the Northern and Central Circles. It is noteworthy

that the strength of the secondary forms was properly graduated, except the Sixth Form which included a large number of students that failed at the Matriculation Examination held in the previous years. The average strength of the high school department rose from 75 to 82.

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Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to upkeep.

58. Upper Secondary schools were distributed as below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Circles.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	4	13	4	1	4	12	4
Central Circle ...	2	5	33	7	2	5	33	7
Southern Circle ...	...	11	24	14	...	11	23	12
Western Circle ...	2	4	7	4	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	24	77	29	5	24	75	27

The Union High School, Rajahmundry, was taken over by Government and constituted the Practising Branch of the Training section of the Rajahmundry College, which accounts for the increase from four to five in the number of Government schools. There was no change in the number of Board schools. Aided and unaided schools sustained a net loss of four, which was brought about by the transfer of one school to the Government list, as stated above, by the abolition of the Erode and Srírangam Town High schools, Viraraghava Pillai's High school, Tanjore, and Nataraja Aiyar's High school, Trichinopoly, and by the opening of high school forms in connection with the Satyamangalam Native school.

Upper Secondary Schools according to districts.

59. Particulars relating to the strength and the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations for each Upper Secondary school are given in Appendix C. Of the 131 schools, as many as 129 were recognized, and two schools, viz., the Satyamangalam Native High school and the Tiruvallúr Native High school, did not secure this privilege before the close of the year under review. The number of Upper Secondary schools in each district, together with the number of pupils in the upper secondary forms, is given below, to show at a glance the extent of upper secondary education in the several districts:—

	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	3	218	North Arcot	6	238
Vizagapatam ..	6	498	South Arcot	4	415
Gódávari	5	454	Coimbatore	7	429
Kistna	5	335	Nilgiris	2	22
Kurnool	2	56	Salem	5	208
Bellary	3	184	Tanjore	12	1,271
Anantapur	1	27	Trichinopoly	3	929
Cuddapah	2	71	Madura	7	516
Nellore	3	280	Tinnevelly	10	853
Madras	18	1,957	Malabar	12	921
Chingleput	10	380	South Canara	5	538

Seven districts, viz., Ganjám, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, cannot be said to have been adequately provided with Upper Secondary schools, and these districts must depend, to some extent, on other districts for the supply of men for superior service, until upper secondary education is placed on a more satisfactory basis. A detailed review of the schools in each district seems unnecessary.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

60. The first Lower Secondary Examination under the revised notification was held in December 1893, and the results are compared in the following table with those of the previous year:—

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Candidates.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil candidates	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277	3,264	356	2,242	324	784	135
Private candidates	1,357	43	1,044	37	354	16	595	33	310	20	82	7
Total ...	5,839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293	3,859	389	2,552	344	866	142

A pass by the Lower Secondary Examination is not now necessary for promotion to the upper secondary department, and this doubtless explains the small number of pupil-candidates that presented themselves for this examination, though about 7,000 pupils were reading in the Third Form at the close of the year. Of the 3,620 pupil-candidates, 892 belonged to 119 Results schools which passed 215 pupils. All the other pupil-candidates, with whom the examination was not compulsory, must be considered to have appeared in order to obtain leaving certificates. It is disappointing, however, to note that not even 24 per cent. of the total number of candidates were successful.

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the male candidates belonged. Native Christians and Brahmans passed the largest percentage. Only 17 as against 74 Muhammadans passed this examination, out of 148 examined. Non-Brahman Hindus also fared much worse than in 1892-93. It is to be regretted that these classes of the community should be thus backward in taking advantage of lower secondary instruction. The percentages of passed to examined among male candidates in the Vernacular languages compare more or less unfavourably with those of the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians.	134	25	19
Native Christians ...	481	131	27
Muhammadans	148	17	11
Brahmans	1,895	503	27
Other Hindus	1,200	189	16
Parsis	1	1	100

	1893-94.	1892-93.		1893-94.	1892-93.
Tamil	55	78	Canarese	88	96
Telugu	46	84	Hindustani	53	92
Malayalam	75	77	Uriya	45	93

Two candidates brought up French, 29 Latin, 20 Persian and 382 Sanskrit, of whom 1, 21, 9 and 196 were, respectively, successful. It is noteworthy that of the candidates examined in a second language, 46 per cent. brought up Tamil. The bulk of the male candidates selected Geometry and Algebra as their second optional subject, and only 169 brought up Elementary Science and 55 the History of Great Britain and Ireland. On the whole, the results were not as favourable as those of the year preceding.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.

61. The total number of public Lower Secondary schools for boys fell from 460 to 409 or by over 11 per cent.; notwithstanding this large decrease in schools, the strength of the lower secondary forms rose from 12,074 to 13,038 or by nearly 8 per cent. It seems clear, therefore, that the schools which ceased to rank as Lower Secondary schools were mostly ill-attended and inefficient institutions, that failed to satisfy the conditions of recognition and thus reduced their standard, in the course of the year, to the primary status. This is no matter for regret. The strength of the Third, Second and First Forms which constitute the lower secondary department was well-graduated, being in the proportion of 24, 30 and 46. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 25,404 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools, as against 23,506 in the previous year. The increase is satisfactory.

In the following table English and Vernacular schools are shown by circles :—

Circles.	1892-93.			1893-94.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
					Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	
English.								
Northern Circle ...	49	1,602	1,251	45	459	598	816	1,128
Central do. ...	73	2,719	4,905	72	760	935	1,379	4,626
Southern do. ...	69	2,704	2,602	106	1,377	1,479	1,747	3,517
Western do. ...	35	1,367	1,729	36	369	468	670	1,940
Total ...	226	8,392	10,487	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	11,211
Vernacular.								
Northern Circle ...	92	528	4,249	68	3	65	443	4,003
Central do. ...	41	741	2,105	36	40	178	426	2,206
Southern do. ...	99	2,401	2,323	43	168	195	428	1,071
Western do. ...	2	12	133	3	...	...	35	170
Total ...	234	3,682	8,810	150	211	438	1,332	7,450
Grand Total ...	460	12,074	19,297	409	3,176	3,918	5,944	18,661

English schools received an accession of 33 schools and 2,665 lower secondary pupils. Vernacular schools, on the other hand, fell by 84 and the number of pupils in their lower secondary forms decreased from 3,682 to 1,981. The average strength of the lower secondary department of English schools was 43, while that of the same department of Vernacular schools was only 13. Taking both classes of schools together, it will be seen that the Northern, Central and Southern Circles lost respectively 28, 6 and 19 schools, but that in the Western Circle there were two more schools. The closure of Fifth standard forms prematurely opened in some of the Primary schools in the Northern Circle partly accounts for the large decrease in the number of Middle Vernacular schools in that circle.

At the close of the year 271 Lower Secondary schools for boys—219 English and 52 Vernacular—were borne on the list of recognized institutions as against 245 such schools on the 31st March 1893. The managers of unrecognized schools are advised to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules and to secure the privilege of recognition. The fact, however, that the funds at the disposal of the Department are insufficient to afford adequate aid to managers in effecting the necessary improvements in the accommodation, &c., of their schools, so as to render them eligible for recognition, has been a great obstacle in the way of the admission of these schools to the list of recognized public institutions.

Distribution of Lower Secondary schools according to upkeep.

62. The next table distributes Lower Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed.

	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
English.				
Managed by the Department	8	6	250	272
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	77	79	2,718	3,289
Aided from public funds	112	144	4,253	6,242
Unaided	29	30	1,171	1,254
Total ...	226	259	8,392	11,057
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	32	29	157	194
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	48	43	469	454
Aided from public funds	115	53	2,486	927
Unaided	39	25	570	406
Total ...	234	150	3,682	1,981

There was, on the whole, a decrease of five Government, three Board, 30 aided and 13 unaided schools. Aided schools thus suffered most. As regards the strength of the middle department, Government, Board and aided schools contained, respectively, 59, 556 and 430 pupils more than in the previous year,

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while in unaided schools there were 81 pupils fewer. The large increase in the strength of Board Middle English schools is satisfactory, as tending to reduce the net cost to the Local Boards on their account.

Lower Secondary schools according to districts.

63. Statistics of Lower Secondary schools by districts are furnished in Appendix D. The number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of all public Secondary schools for boys in each district is given below :—

Ganjám ...	712	South Arcot ...	848
Vizagapatam ...	1,251	Coimbatore ...	1,008
Gódávari ...	1,355	Nilgiris ...	336
Kistna ...	1,092	Salem ...	710
Kurnool ...	186	Tanjore ...	3,131
Nellore ...	566	Trichinopoly ...	1,479
Madras ...	3,711	Madura ...	1,005
Chingleput ...	956	Tinnevelly ...	2,064
Bellary ...	482	Malabar ...	2,000
Anantapur ...	218	South Canara ...	940
Cuddapah ...	315		
North Arcot ...	1,039	Total ...	25,404

The above figures show the relative progress of lower secondary education in each district. Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar contained among them 10,906, or nearly 43 per cent. of the entire number of pupils. In the four Ceded districts particularly, the lower secondary education of boys cannot be considered to have sufficiently developed.

(e) *Results Standard Examinations.*

Lower Secondary Results Standard Examinations.

64. It is satisfactory to note that for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standard examinations 230, 173 and 124 boys' schools, respectively, presented pupils as against 186, 120 and 97 schools in the previous year; and that 218, 168 and 116 of these schools as against 177, 119 and 93 succeeded in passing pupils. The fact that a larger number of schools prepared pupils for the higher standards signifies a general advance in the standard of Lower Secondary schools.

The number of pupils presented and passed under each of the three lower secondary standards is noted in the margin. An increase will be noticed in the number of pupils examined and passed under the Fifth and Sixth standards, but the percentages of passed to examined were almost the same as in 1892-93. In the Seventh standard, however, only 34 per cent. of the pupils were successful. The number entered as passed in the last report represented the total number that passed in one or more subjects, whereas in the present report the number passed represents the number that passed for certificates. This change is due to the revised Lower Secondary Examination notification.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Fifth	1,694	1,770	1,196	1,234
Sixth	1,057	1,180	723	815
Seventh ...	1,232	732	792	248

In the following table are shown the classes of schools from which the pupils came :—

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh. standard.
Results system	1,342	938	625	901	633	195
Salary-results system	384	209	95	292	151	45
Combined system	44	33	12	41	31	8
Total ...	1,770	1,180	732	1,234	815	248

The bulk of the pupils belonged as usual to results schools. But salary-results schools did better than results schools in all the standards. The few combined

schools borne on the returns were European schools which presented their poor pupils for results grants. This arrangement has been discontinued under the new Grant-in-aid code from the 1st April last. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School Examination.

65. The Primary School Examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at 286 centres by 29 Boards appointed by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. As will be seen from the subjoined table, 29,014 male and female candidates appeared, in all, for the examination, and 21,104 passed in one or more subjects, the corresponding figures for 1892–93 being, respectively, 26,993 and 19,925.

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Ganjám ...	678	941	72	48	115	238	554	776	61	42	101	202
Vizagapatam	1,353	1,423	107	81	91	73	1,048	958	80	70	67	61
Gódávari ...	1,819	2,132	111	92	443	453	1,282	1,435	90	74	343	333
Kistna ...	1,775	1,922	120	122	300	353	1,049	1,233	81	86	212	235
Kurnool ...	434	535	30	25	61	92	337	388	27	22	51	87
Nellore ...	609	733	64	80	79	78	446	558	51	66	69	68
Madras ...	998	1,140	28	65	78	16	725	708	22	59	64	15
Chingleput ...	850	870	75	77	50	43	624	621	59	66	43	35
Bellary ...	460	435	150	187	98	89	342	332	118	151	74	67
Anantapur ...	334	378	22	15	47	38	276	320	17	15	35	35
Cuddapah ...	496	541	78	46	105	140	352	344	59	38	83	102
North Arcot ...	1,259	1,343	123	111	124	155	811	860	100	78	87	122
South Arcot ...	1,275	1,256	33	39	101	116	984	988	33	37	87	100
Coimbatore ...	881	1,086	53	95	195	181	642	774	34	78	141	139
Nilgiris ...	220	94	2	5	19	8	110	62	1	3	12	6
Salem ...	748	863	69	77	216	205	600	677	63	56	178	140
Tanjore ...	2,001	2,033	113	93	274	260	1,668	1,665	87	72	225	194
Trichinopoly.	852	928	39	30	123	125	745	632	34	21	107	87
Madura ...	1,059	1,019	90	65	88	163	647	647	57	50	54	113
Tinnevelly ...	1,360	1,367	83	71	148	190	901	956	70	47	104	143
Malabar ...	1,850	1,976	66	98	168	136	1,345	1,419	49	89	137	110
South Canara.	1,102	1,193	80	44	49	88	856	1,036	74	36	40	65
Total ...	22,413	24,208	1,608	1,566	2,972	3,240	16,344	17,389	1,267	1,256	2,314	2,459

The percentages of increase in the numbers of candidates examined and passed were thus 7·5 and 5·9. The comparatively small increase in the number passed indicates a growing tendency on the part of managers and heads of schools to present pupils who are not quite fit to stand the ordeal of a public examination. With the exception of Tanjore and the Nilgiris, all the districts showed more or less progress, the advance in Ganjám, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Nellore being marked. The decrease in Tanjore was insignificant, but the fall in the Nilgiri district from 241 to 107, or by 56 per cent. in the number of candidates of all classes, is to be regretted. Under pupil-candidates, all the districts, with the exception of Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris, showed more or less improvement; the decline in the first three districts was, however, inconsiderable. The fall in the number of teacher-candidates, which is shared by the majority of the districts, is a matter for regret, especially when viewed in connection with the very large proportion of unpassed teachers in Primary schools. It will also be observed that 72 per cent. of the pupil, 80 per cent. of the teacher and 75·9 per cent. of the private candidates were successful, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 73, 78·8 and 77·8. Again, out of 22,194 pupil-candidates examined in the compulsory and optional subjects together, 10,048, or 45 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Of 887 teacher-candidates, 567, or 64 per cent., and of 1,830 private candidates, 1,092, or 60 per cent. obtained certificates. It is satisfactory to note that the total number of female candidates rose from 1,461 to 1,617. The figure would have been greater, but for the special sanction that I had to accord for the examination *in situ* by Inspecting officers of girl pupils of the Fourth standard, for purposes of results grants.

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In the margin, male candidates are classified according to their nationalities, and the number passed for complete certificates and the percentages of passes are entered. It will be observed that the average percentage was the same as in the preceding year, namely 40, though there were variations under certain classes. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Panchamas showed a very gratifying advance, while the other classes of the community remained almost stationary. The year witnessed a further increase in the number of candidates that brought up English. This was satisfactory. As in 1892–93, the number of candidates that brought up Tamil was the largest. Of the male candidates presented under different languages, 73 per cent. passed in Tamil, 71 per cent. in Telugu, 74 per cent. in Malayalam, 88 per cent. in Canarese, 67 per cent. in Hindustani and 81 per cent. in Uriya. An improvement will be noticed under Uriya and Canarese.

Nationalities.	Number of male candidates examined.	Number passed for complete certificates.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	126	54	43
Native Christians	1,710	754	44
Muhammadans	1,588	505	32
Brahmans	9,063	4,084	45
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	14,679	5,417	37
Panchamas	196	69	35
Others	35	10	29
Total ...	27,397	10,893	40

Among the optional subjects, Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular, the percentages of passed to examined being 59 and 68, as against 56 and 66, respectively, in the previous year. Next to them, but by a long interval, came Indian History, a subject to which managers do not appear to attach sufficient importance. It is gratifying to note that as many as 497 as against 283 candidates appeared in Drawing—a much neglected subject—and 251 met with success as against 180. Object Lessons and Agriculture were brought up by a comparatively small number of candidates.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys.

66. Public Primary schools for boys increased from 19,097 to 19,217, and pupils from 550,446 to 553,281. In other words, schools increased by ·63 per cent. and pupils by ·51 per cent. The corresponding percentages were 5·7 and 6·3 for 1892–93 and 5·3 and 8·3 for 1891–92. The advance made was thus trifling, and cannot be considered satisfactory. The causes are partly greater strictness in the rules regarding the recognition of schools, resulting in the collapse of weak and inefficient institutions, and partly the fact that the funds at the disposal of local bodies for expenditure on primary education do not admit of increase from year to year. The increase of schools is, in fact, in excess of the funds available for their support. The following statement classifies schools and scholars for the past two years according to managing agencies.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1893.		31st March 1894.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	64	2,939	85	3,852
	Lower do. ...	81	1,895	70	1,650
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,999	90,057	2,106	94,820
	Lower do. ...	1,209	42,095	1,110	38,186
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,861	82,349	1,716	77,644
	Lower do. ...	7,621	199,132	7,747	205,422
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	283	8,769	302	9,050
	Lower do. ...	5,979	123,210	6,081	122,657
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,207	184,114	4,209	185,366
	Lower do. ...	14,890	366,332	15,008	367,915
	Grand Total ...	19,097	550,446	19,217	553,281

The advance in the number of schools was mainly confined to unaided Primary schools. Government and Board schools showed a slight rise, while aided schools fell in number; there were but two more Upper Primary schools than at

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the close of the previous year, though the pupils therein rose from 184,114 to 185,366 or by ·7 per cent. The stringent conditions of the Educational Rules were applied to all upper primary schools and upper primary departments from the 1st January 1893, and the operation of the rules seems to have checked the indiscriminate raising of the standard of Lower Primary schools to the upper primary grade during the year under review. It will, however, be noticed with satisfaction from the figures furnished in the margin, regarding the number of Upper Primary schools and of boys in the upper primary stage at the close of the past five years, that the number of pupils in the upper primary stage advanced by over 3 per cent. during the year, and that about 22 per cent. of the Public Primary schools were preparing candidates for the Primary Examination.

Year.		Upper primary schools.	Upper primary boys.
31st March	1890	2,733	24,511
	1891	3,214	21,382
	1892	3,781	32,228
	1893	4,207	35,825
	1894	4,209	36,913

Public Primary schools are distributed in the margin according to the circles in which they were situated. As compared with the figures of 1892–93, it will be observed that the Northern and Central circles made an advance and that the other two circles, notably the Western circle, retrograded. It is noticeable, however, that nearly 35 per cent. of the Upper Primary schools in the Presidency were in the Northern circle, and that one-third of the Public Primary schools in the Western circle were of the upper primary grade. As regards the proportion of schools of the upper primary grade to the number of Public Primary schools in existence, the Central circle takes the last place, as in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase of 60 such schools in that circle.

Circles.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern	1,459	4,066
Central	1,050	5,240
Southern	1,235	4,712
Western	465	990
Total ...	4,209	15,008

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

67. Particulars are furnished in the next table, by districts, showing the number of male pupils attending the primary classes of all Secondary and Primary schools for boys and girls, and the proportion of boys at school to the male population of school-going age, which is taken to be 15 per cent. of the total male population.

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,739	5,258	16,997	34·7	50·2
Tinnevelly	140,020	39,358	1,302	40,660	28·1	29·0
Nilgiris	8,423	1,506	890	2,396	17·9	28·4
Bellary	68,850	18,700	267	18,967	27·2	27·5
Ganjám	138,488	33,856	1,020	34,876	24·4	25·2
Kistna	140,753	31,842	1,078	32,920	22·6	23·4
Chingleput	85,917	18,155	1,394	19,549	21·1	22·8
Malabar	197,154	42,197	1,849	44,046	21·4	22·3
Tanjore	159,907	33,356	762	34,118	20·9	21·3
North Arcot	164,181	32,520	1,073	33,593	19·8	20·5
Gódávari	154,071	29,626	1,696	31,322	19·2	20·3
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,758	485	20,243	19·9	20·3
South Arcot	161,870	30,198	539	30,737	18·7	19·0
Madura	187,735	34,717	653	35,370	18·5	18·8
South Canara	76,640	13,181	803	13,984	17·2	18·2
Kurnool	62,120	10,731	501	11,232	17·3	18·1
Coimbatore	147,255	23,058	792	23,850	15·7	16·2
Anantapur	54,345	8,420	98	8,518	15·5	15·7
Nellore	110,491	16,639	437	17,076	15·1	15·5
Cuddapah	96,951	14,160	435	14,595	14·6	15·0
Salem	144,243	20,059	738	20,797	13·9	14·4
Vizagapatam	210,087	21,332	920	22,252	10·2	10·6
Total ...	2,642,909	505,108	22,990	528,098	19·1	20·0

On an examination of this statement, it will be observed that seven districts including Nellore gained one or two places, nine maintained their position, and

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the remaining six, namely, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, South Canara and Cuddapah, lost one or two places each. On the whole, in public schools alone, elementary instruction was being imparted on the 31st March last to 20 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as against 19·9 per cent. on the corresponding date of the previous year. Besides these, as many as 67,083 boys were reading in private and indigenous schools. The extent of elementary education in the Presidency is exhibited in the sketch-map attached hereto, the districts being distinguished by different shades, according to the percentages of boys under instruction in public and private schools, with reference to the total male population of school-going age.

Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

68. There were in all 155 schools under departmental management as against 145 in the previous year. Of these, one was the Primary school attached to the Reformatory school, Chingleput, with 154 pupils on the rolls. In 1892–93, this school appeared under Lower Secondary institutions. Twenty (17 Upper Primary and three Lower Primary) were Practising schools attached to Government Training schools. The number of such schools remained the same as in the previous year, while the strength had risen from 1,375 to 1,622. Fourteen schools (nine Upper Primary and five Lower Primary) were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras with 633 pupils as against 13 with 544 pupils. The remaining 120 were schools situated in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari. Of these 120 schools, 29 (12 Upper Primary and 17 Lower Primary) with 985 pupils were in Ganjám, 44 (24 Upper Primary and 20 Lower Primary) with 978 pupils in Vizagapatam, and 47 (22 Upper Primary and 25 Lower Primary) with 1,130 pupils in the Gódávari district. I may observe here that out of 3,093 pupils in the Agency tracts, as many as 644 as against 547 in the previous year were aborigines. The number of Agency schools on the 31st March 1893, being 112, there was a nominal increase of eight schools, which is accounted for by the reduction of five Lower Secondary schools to the primary grade and the opening of three new schools. The net increase is thus *three* schools only.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

69. In Appendix E, particulars are furnished by districts, showing the number of schools under the management of Local Boards, as they stood at the close of 1892–93 and 1893–94. The Local Boards had under their management 1,965 Upper Primary and 977 Lower Primary schools with 85,060 and 32,910 pupils, respectively, as against 1,855 Upper Primary and 1,091 Lower Primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils in the previous year. All the districts, except Kurnool, Nellore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Madura and Malabar, had a larger number of schools. The fall in the first five of these districts was, however, slight, but was considerable in Malabar, which lost 84 schools. Early in 1893 it was observed that certain Taluk Boards of the Malabar district found it extremely difficult, owing to the limited funds at their disposal, to maintain efficiently the large number of salary-results schools under their management. This Department, therefore, in remarking on the budget for the current official year, strongly recommended the immediate abolition of ill-conducted salary-results schools, so that they might work under the results system, and this accounts for the above decrease. As in the previous year, the Gódávari district maintained the largest number of schools, namely, 422, followed, at a long interval, by Malabar and Kistna, which maintained 297 and 270 schools respectively. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 10,704 to 11,728, which gives an average of six pupils per school as in the previous year. It is, however, satisfactory to note that of the Board Primary schools, nearly 67 per cent., as against 63 per cent. in the previous year, were of the upper primary grade. The advance is an indication of the growing popularity of the Primary School Examination.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

70. Appendix F furnishes, by municipalities, statistics of schools and pupils for the past two years. It will be noted that all the municipalities, except Madras, Coonoor and Periyakulam, maintained one or more Primary schools. Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah had one school each as against none in the previous year. On the 31st March last there were in all 141 Upper Primary and 133 Lower Primary schools with 9,760 and 5,276 pupils, respectively, as against 144 Upper Primary and 118

Lower Primary schools with 9,026 and 4,487 pupils on the corresponding date in 1893. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,607 to 1,772, which gives an average of 13 pupils per school—an improvement on the figure of the previous year, when the average was only 11—though only 51 per cent. of the Primary schools were of the upper primary grade as against 55 per cent. in 1892–93.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

71. Particulars are furnished in Appendix G regarding aided and unaided schools on the 31st March last. There were 9,463 aided schools with 283,066 pupils, as against 9,482 with 281,481 pupils in the previous year. Of unaided schools, there were 6,383 with 131,707 pupils as against 6,262 with 131,979 pupils. Aided schools thus fell by 19, while there was an accession of 121 to the number of unaided schools. Only 18 per cent. of the aided schools and 5 per cent. of the unaided schools were of the upper primary grade, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 20 and 5. In aided Upper Primary schools, nine pupils on the average were reading in the upper primary stage as against eight in the previous year; and in unaided Upper Primary schools, the average was the same, namely, six.

(c) *Results Standard Examinations.*

72. Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the total number of boys' and girls' schools which presented and passed pupils for one or more standards during the past two years. There was an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the number of results schools, while there was a slight decline in the other classes of schools that presented pupils. Combined system schools will cease to appear from the current official year, as, under the revised Grant-in-aid Code, this system has been abolished. Taken as a whole, it will be observed that the number of schools that presented pupils for one or more standards increased by 2·5 per cent. as against 7·8 in 1892–93. The percentage would have been greater, but for the limited funds at the disposal of the Department and Local Boards. Of the several classes of schools that presented pupils, sixty-nine results schools, as against 92, thirty salary-results schools as against 17, and six girls' schools as against three in the previous year, failed to pass any pupil at the grant examination.

Schools represented at the Results Standard Examinations.

Class of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Boys' schools.				
Results schools ...	10,878	11,288	10,786	11,219
Salary-results schools	3,391	3,387	3,374	3,357
Combined schools ...	12	9	12	9
	14,281	14,684	14,172	14,585
Girls' schools ...	827	807	824	801
Total ...	15,108	15,491	14,996	15,386

The marginally-noted statement gives information as to the number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils under each of the primary results standards during the last two years. A fair increase will be noticed under each standard, both under the numbers presented and the numbers passed. As usual, larger numbers were presented for the First and Second standards than for the Infant standard, which must be attributed to the fact that several Local Boards did not recognize the Infant standard for aid, owing to its extremely elementary character. Of the schools that presented candidates for the several standards from the Infant to the Fourth, 94·2, 94·1, 95·5, 92·5 and 92·4 per cent., respectively, passed pupils as against 94·6, 95·6, 95·7, 94·3 and 92·0 per cent. in the previous year. The slight differences in the percentages do not call for any special remark, and the progress made may be considered to have been steady.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant	11,136	11,407	10,534	10,752
First	13,043	13,593	12,463	12,800
Second	12,038	12,486	11,516	11,924
Third	8,848	9,069	8,346	8,941
Fourth	2,673	2,805	2,460	2,591

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The number of schools that worked up to the Fourth standard, as compared with the number that imparted instruction up to the First standard, was 20·6 per cent. as against 20·5 in 1892–93.

Primary Results Standard Examinations.

73. Appendix H shows, by districts, the total number of boys and girls presented and passed under the several primary results standards by all classes of boys' and girls' schools. As in 1892–93, Tanjore, Malabar, Kistna, Gódávari, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam sent up for the Primary School Examination more than 1,000 candidates each, while the number of successful candidates exceeded that number only in two districts, namely, Tanjore and Malabar. Of the candidates presented under the Fourth standard, 273, as against 178, were tested by the Inspecting officers for grant purposes, and 207 passed, as against 98.

A summary of the number of *boys* presented and passed for the standard examinations during the last two years is given in the margin according to standards. It is satisfactory to observe that, in every standard, both the numbers that appeared and the numbers that passed were in excess of those of the year previous.

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant	57,592	60,939	45,460	47,082
First	83,097	84,424	62,170	63,892
Second	65,203	67,807	49,363	52,679
Third	43,566	49,319	31,592	35,042
Fourth	16,898	18,142	11,742	12,324

Of the pupils examined in the Infant, First, Second, Third and Fourth standards, 77·3, 75·6, 77·7, 71 and 67·9 per cent., respectively, passed as against 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 in 1892–93. Except in the Fourth standard, the results do not materially differ. For all the primary standards, taken together, 280,631 as against 266,356 were presented and 211,019 passed as against 200,327. The information marginally noted shows the percentages of increase in the numbers presented and passed, as compared with those of 1892–93. An increase will be noticed all round, and it is most marked in the Third and Fourth standards.

Standards.	Percentage of increase under	
	Presented.	Passed.
Infant	5·8	3·6
First	1·6	2·8
Second	4	6·7
Third	13·2	10·9
Fourth	7·4	5

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the Primary Results Standards.

74. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers that passed in the several subjects brought up by male and female candidates at the primary results standard examinations.

Subjects.	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	61,550	59,102	79,998	80,387	63,778	65,067	40,657	42,949	16,054	16,479
Writing	60,269	57,231	80,890	79,259	63,393	64,762	42,267	46,834	16,398	17,266
Arithmetic	42,440	46,596	81,776	78,360	63,911	66,484	39,582	41,949	14,035	14,053
Optional subjects.										
Kindergarten occupations.	3,863	3,130	2,871	2,784	1,641	1,571	...	14	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science.	3,419	3,092	4,193	3,838	3,164	3,316	1,359	1,731	143	168
Singing, including Action Songs.	3,610	2,837	189	265	150	228	95	116	33	13
Second Language ...	12	51	100	168	81	149	126	441	64	400
English Reading ...	...		...		...		3,272		2,484	
Do. Writing and Spelling.	...	...	6	882	15	2,040	2,803	4,711	2,095	3,447
Do. Grammar ...	...		...		...		1,775		1,586	
Geography	...	...	197	6	5,436	5,562	10,048	10,061	8,173	8,923
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	2,596	1,563
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	7	127	170	195	215
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	34	6,571	8,500	6,967	9,279
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	379
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	100
Plain Needle-work ...	...	...	3,838	3,569	2,810	2,679	1,778	1,975	779	807

A general improvement will be noticed. The decrease under Arithmetic in the First standard and under kindergarten occupations and object lessons in the Infant and First standards is to be regretted. In Drawing, a larger number of pupils were successful, but the number was not as high as it should have been.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

75. The written test for Teachers' certificates was held by the Board of Examiners twice as usual. The results for the past two years are compared below :—

Grade.		Examined.		Passed.		
		Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.
Upper secondary	1892-93 ...	203	223	50	51	42
	1893-94 ...	274	145	96	52	94
Lower secondary	1892-93 ...	313	172	75	83	56
	1893-94 ...	460	155	137	63	160
Primary	1892-93 ...	685	333	294	175	27
	1893-94 ...	1,060	361	296	111	271
Total ...	1892-93 ...	1,201	728	419	309	125
	1893-94 ...	1,794	661	529	226	525

On the whole, 2,455 as against 1,929 candidates presented themselves for the examination, and 1,280 passed as against 853. The increase of 27 per cent. in the number of examinees is no doubt due to some extent to the operation of the Educational Rules requiring managers of schools to employ a qualified staff. It is noteworthy that the number of passes advanced by 50 per cent. notwithstanding that a high standard was maintained in regard to the examination, as will be clear from the fact that, out of 1,794 candidates for trained Teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades, only 529, or 30 per cent., passed the test, as many as 525 securing marks which would entitle them only to untrained Teachers' certificates, while, of the candidates for untrained Teachers' certificates, only 34 per cent. passed. The successful candidates at the written test are permitted to appear for the practical test at any time they choose, and so, for the practical test held during the year, candidates who passed the written test in that year as well as those who passed it in the previous year appeared. It cannot, therefore, be ascertained from the results how many of the successful candidates at the written test held during the year qualified for certificates, by passing the practical test also. Of the 959 * candidates for the practical test, the results of which were published during the year, 812 † passed. The percentage of success compared, as might be expected, favourably with the results obtained at the written test. Five candidates qualified during the year for Technical Teachers' certificates.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	186	157
Lower secondary	296	259
Primary	477	396
Total ...	* 959	† 812

Government Technical Examinations.

76. A summary of the results of the Government Technical Examinations held during the year under the revised notification of January 1893 is given below :—

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Subjects.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Inorganic Chemistry	3	3	14	8	...	...	...	...	17	6	13	5
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...				
Agriculture	17	8	...	...	42	23	13	7	...	...	2	2
Book-keeping	...	...	63	48	50	10	1	...	125	55	72	28
Commercial Correspondence ...	...	...	71	59	53	13	1	...	70	29	83	9
Design	...	...					...	...	8	4	29	11
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	40	29	353	182	191	62	9	3	70	44	269	99
Geometrical Drawing							6	3	35	24	166	79
Painting	...	...					...	...	5	3	14	5
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	5	2	22	2	...	...	7	4	5	...
Building, Drawing and Estimating ..	...	...	5	2	21	...	...	...	6	2	21	4
Hydraulics and Irrigation works ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Earth-work and Road-making ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	1
Bridge-work	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Surveying and Levelling	...	...	41	17	...	...	...	...	71	21	8	3
Do. do. (Agricultural)	...	...	26	14	...	...	...	...			...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	69	32	65	7	...	...	56	40	40	8
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	24	20	6	4
Machine Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
Machine Drawing	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Light	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	29	26	...	...	...	...				
Physiography	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	28	15	1	...
General Biology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Animal Physiology: First stage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal Physiology: Second stage ...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...				
Hygiene	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...
Botany	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Botany (special)	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...
Veterinary Science: First stage ...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...
Veterinary Science: Second stage ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...
Banking	...	...	3	3	2	1	..	...	2	...	2	1
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	25	3
Short-hand	...	...	3	3	8	5	...	...	10	3	14	5
Music	..	...	8	7	16	14	...	...	12	9	28	17
Wood Engraving	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Copper-plate Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Silversmith's work	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	2	1	1
Cabinet-making	...	...	4	...	35	31	...	...	4	4	18	16
Blacksmith's work	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	10	8
Cotton-weaving	..	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	2	5	4
Lace-making	...	...	7	5	4	4	...	...	9	3	8	4
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Pure Mathematics: First stage ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Mathematics: Second stage ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statics, Kinetics, &c.	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Letter-Press Printing: Compositors' work											21	4
Letter-Press Printing: Proof-readers' work	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	3
Letter-Press Printing: Press work.											7	2
Boot and Shoe making	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Carpet-weaving	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	12	7
Tailoring	...	..	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	22	4
Rattan work	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercantile Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60	40	822	479	609	218	30	13	653	347	948	349

For the Advanced Examinations, 26 candidates, of whom 23 were pupils belonging to three institutions, appeared, as against 31 in the previous year. Of the 30 subject-candidates, only 13 met with success—a comparatively poor result. One candidate appeared, for the first time, for the Advanced Examination in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, but he was not successful. Four candidates received the Agricultural diploma. For the Intermediate Examinations, the

number of individual candidates rose from 358, in 1891–92, and 380, in 1892–93, to 411 during the year under report. Of these, 352 belonged to 22 schools, and 59 were private students. It is noted, however, with regret that the number of subject-candidates and subject-passes fell from 1,074 and 709, in 1891–92, and 822 and 479, in 1892–93, to 653 and 347, in 1893–94, and that the percentages of passes during the last three years were, respectively, 66·0, 58·3 and 53·1. This would seem to indicate a deterioration in the general condition of higher technical education, and I am unable to say whether it is due to the failure of the Upper Secondary Examination or to the raising of the standard of the Technical Examinations. Of the examinees and successful candidates, 24 and 15 respectively were females, one of whom received the Stradiot medal for proficiency in Music, and another, for the first time in the history of technical education, passed in Book-keeping. Individual candidates for the Elementary Examinations also rose from 484 to 742, of whom 147 were private candidates and 595 pupil-candidates from 43 schools; and the results of this examination, unlike those of the Advanced and Intermediate Examinations, were an improvement on those of the previous year, the number and percentage of subject-passes having risen from 218 and 35·8 to 349 and 36·8, respectively. No fewer than 56 subject-candidates and 25 passed candidates were females. It is gratifying to note that two deaf-mutes from the School of Arts appeared for and passed in Free-hand Drawing.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

77. From the table subjoined it will be seen that the number of schools and classes for special or technical education rose by two, and that their strength advanced from 4,356 to 4,422, showing an increase of 66 pupils:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Training schools for Masters	54	57	1,416	1,419
Training schools for Mistresses	17	17	342	292
Schools of Art	1	1	489	543
Schools of Medicine	3	3	367	366
Schools of Engineering	1	1	224	229
Schools of Music	4	4	295	261
Schools of Commerce	1	...	27	...
Schools of Industry	16	15	1,046	1,048
Other schools	1	2	150	264
Total ...	98	100	4,356	4,422

The fluctuations in respect of the different classes of institutions will be noticed under appropriate heads. It may simply be remarked here that special or technical education cannot be considered to have made much progress during the year. The progress, however, such as it is, is probably as great as might be expected from the conditions of the country. The facilities for technical education are fairly adequate, and every encouragement is given to it; but the majority of the students in our schools do not belong to the artisan class, and have little taste for industrial pursuits, preferring the clerical work of Government offices. The development, however, of the industrial resources of the country will, doubtless, create gradually a demand for students trained in technical schools, and the popularity of technical education will increase, *pari passu*, with that demand. Further, the avenues of employment for men who have received a merely literary training are daily becoming more crowded, and this will tend to divert education into technical channels.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Masters.

78. Excluding the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College and the Sessional schools, there were 39 Training schools proper as in the previous year, the place of the Government Training school, Palkonda, abolished during the year, having been taken up by the newly started B.G.M. Training school at Udipi, which was unaided. All the Training schools, with two exceptions, were recognized under the Educational Rules, and 8 schools were of the upper secondary, 22 of the lower secondary and 9 of the primary grade. In the 28 Government, 2 Board, 7 aided and 2 unaided Training schools, 959, 89, 126 and 20 students, respectively, or 1,194 in all, were under training at the close of the year as against 988, 94, 144 and 10, or 1,236 students on the 31st March 1893. The decrease in the number of students in Government schools was mainly due to the closing of the Palkonda school.

Of the Provincial stipendiaryships sanctioned in the Educational Rules, 1,015 appertained to Training schools for masters, excluding the number provided for the Palkonda school since abolished, and as many as 70 of these stipendiaryships remained unappropriated at the close of the year. A sufficient number of lower secondary teachers did not seek admission during the year, which chiefly accounts for the lapse noted above. In the Board and aided Training schools, 89 and 115 students, respectively, were in receipt of stipends.

In the margin will be found the distribution of Training schools according to circles. Fewer students were under training in the Northern, Central and Southern circles than in 1892–93. The average strength of Training schools in the Northern circle was low, owing chiefly to the weakness of both the aided Training schools in the Kistna district. Of the 1,194 students, 95 were being prepared for upper secondary, 260 for lower secondary and 839 for primary grade Teachers' certificates.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Northern circle ...	11	10	271	256
Central do. ...	12	12	408	390
Southern do. ...	11	11	390	368
Western do. ...	5	6	167	180
Total ...	39	39	1,236	1,194

Particulars as to the classes of the community represented in the Training schools are compared in the margin. The decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted, as also that in the number of Panchama students under training. The Evangelical Lutheran Mission Training school, Poraiyár, in the Tanjore district, which returned ten Panchama students in 1892–93, returned none last year. It is encouraging to note that non-Brahman Hindus sought training in larger numbers.

Classes.	1893.	1894.
Europeans and Eurasians	1	1
Native Christians	222	207
Muhammadans	100	95
Brahmans	573	548
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	326	341
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	13	2
Aborigines	1	...
Total ...	1,236	1,194

Qualifications of the staff.

79. In the general or professional qualifications of the teachers employed in Training schools for masters, the year witnessed no change worthy of note. There were on the 31st March last 136 masters connected with these schools, of whom 4 were educated in Europe and 96 and 13, respectively, held trained and untrained Teachers' certificates. In the margin will be found the grades of certificates of the teachers holding Teachers' and general education certificates. The increase in the number of teachers holding first-grade collegiate certificates from 14 to 20 is very satisfactory. As vacancies occur, the qualifications of the staff will be further improved.

Grades.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate	14	3	3
Second-grade do.	23	3	2
Upper secondary ...	48	4	12
Lower secondary ..	8	1	4
Primary	3	2	1
Total ...	96	13	22

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

80. For the written test for Teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades, 1,118 students under training presented themselves, of whom 302, or 27 per cent., passed for trained Teachers' certificates. The figures relating to each grade are given in the margin. In the last report, I find that the total number of passes is entered, but I have here omitted from account trained teachers who passed for untrained Teachers' certificates, as such candidates cannot, viewed in relation to Training institutions, strictly be considered to have passed the examination. The proportion of passed to examined was low, especially in the case of candidates for primary and lower secondary certificates. I am inclined to attribute this to the adoption of the high standard prescribed in the Educational Rules. Some of the Training schools need also to be worked with greater efficiency. During the year, 41 upper secondary, 67 lower secondary and 69 primary grade trained Teachers' certificates were issued to trained men who completed the written and practical tests. As many as 979 trained men from the Training schools took up the profession of teaching, as against 1,166 and 674 in 1892–93 and 1891–92, and the number must be considered fairly large, considering the strength of the Training schools. The annual returns furnished to this office show that 177 trained men of the three previous years remained unemployed on the 31st March last, but most of these must have since found work as teachers. Rigorous steps are taken to force defaulters to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper Secondary	89	29	33
Lower Secondary	275	67	24
Primary	754	206	27
Total ...	1,118	302	27

Training Schools for Masters by districts.

81. Full details will be found in Appendix J of Training schools for masters and Sessional schools. The number of students under training in each district is furnished below:—

Ganjám	62	Nellore	44	Tinnevelly	91
Vizagapatam	45	Madras } Chinglepat }	89	Coimbatore	51
Gódávari	63	North Arcot	72	Salem	36
Kistna	58	South Arcot	95	Nilgiris	7
Kurnool	28	Tanjore	70	Malabar	130
Bellary	40	Trichinopoly	39	South Canara	50
Anantapur	27	Madura	74	Total ...	1,194
Cuddapah	23				

Vizagapatam, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris and the four districts comprising the Ceded Districts had each less than 50 students under training, and in almost all these districts primary education is in a backward condition. Pressure is being brought to bear on the managers of schools in the above districts to get new and uncertificated teachers trained, and on local boards to open and work a larger number of Sessional schools, so as to afford unpassed teachers facilities to pass the Primary Examination, with a view to their admission into Training schools. The operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the fixing, on the other hand, of varying scales of salaries to trained, untrained and uncertificated teachers for adoption in reckoning the net cost of results schools, may be expected to induce a larger number of uncertificated teachers to get themselves trained.

Gymnastic Training Class, Teachers' College.

82. Thirty students, of whom four were Muhammadans, were on the rolls of the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College, as against 28, at the close of the previous year. One of them had passed the Matriculation Examination, seven the late Middle School Examination and 18 the Primary School Examination, while only four were unpassed men. Of the students, 17 were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds, one from Municipal funds and four from private funds. The Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates held two examinations during the year, at which 37 pupils were examined and 30 passed, 13 securing first-class and 17 second-class certificates; 25 trained gymnasts obtained employment during the year. The institution has proved successful, since its amalgamation with the Teachers' College.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

83. The place of the S.P.G. Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, closed during the year, was taken by the newly opened B.G.M. Training school, Mangalore, so that the year was not marked by any change in the total number of Training schools for mistresses, which stood at 17, seven being of the upper secondary, six of the lower secondary and four of the primary grade. In consequence chiefly of the diminished strength of some of the Mission Training schools in Madura and Tinnevelly, the total number of students under training fell from 342 to 292, so that a portion of the large gain made in this respect in 1892–93 was lost in 1893–94. As only 164 scholarships, as against 237 in the previous year, were provided for the schools concerned, the absence of pecuniary encouragement may have also operated to reduce the number of young women that sought training during the year. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. Of the 292 students under training, 68 were being prepared for upper secondary, 119 for lower secondary and 105 for primary grade certificates.

Classes.	On the 31st March 1893.	On the 31st March 1894.
Europeans and Eurasians.	32	65
Native Christians ...	254	190
Muhammadans	14	17
Brahmans	4	2
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	28	18
Paraiyas and kindred classes	8	...
Others	2	...
Total ...	342	292

From the particulars as to the nationalities of the students recorded in the margin, it will be observed that Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans advanced, while the other classes, I regret to say, retrograded. The large decrease in the number of Native Christians was due to the admission of fewer students for training in the Mission Training schools in Madura and Tinnevelly.

Qualifications of the staff.

84. The Training schools for mistresses are provided with a better qualified staff than similar institutions for masters. Of the 32 teachers employed in the training section proper, three were educated in Europe, 27 held trained Teachers' certificates and one an untrained Teachers' certificate, while only one teacher was without a certificate; and of the 28 certificated teachers, four held second-grade collegiate, 21 upper secondary and two lower secondary certificates.

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

85. The results of the Written Examination for Teachers' certificates held during the year are given in the margin. They compare favourably with those obtained by Training schools for masters. At the practical test, the results of which were published during the year, 164 candidates met with success. During the year, 42 upper secondary, 51 lower secondary and 20 primary certificates were awarded to trained mistresses who had completed the written and practical tests. It is satisfactory to note that 165 as against 103 trained women obtained employment as teachers during the year. Of the students trained during the past three years, 84 were returned as having remained unemployed on the 31st March last. Though this was an improvement on the figures of 1892–93, the number is still large. Steps are being taken to require them to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary ...	86	41	48
Lower secondary ...	116	42	36
Primary	96	34	35
Total ...	298	117	39

Training Schools for Mistresses by districts.

86. Information as to the strength and the results of public examinations of Training schools for mistresses are furnished individually in Appendix K. In the 11 districts enumerated in the last report, no arrangements were made during the year to establish schools for the training of female teachers. The students under training were distributed over the remaining districts as follows:—

Kistna	12	Tinnevelly	47
Nellore	14	Trichinopoly	14
Madras	106	Coimbatore	23
North Arcot	6	Malabar	15
South Arcot	14	South Canara	25
Madura	16		
		Total ...	292

None of the above districts except Madras, Tinnevelly, South Canara and Coimbatore can be considered to possess an adequate supply of female teachers for the charge of girls' schools. Until, however, native females can be induced to take up the profession of teaching in larger numbers, there is little prospect that Training schools for mistresses will show any rapid advance in number and strength.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

87. The School of Arts received a further accession of 54 pupils to its strength, the total number on the rolls having thus risen to 543; the increase, however, extended to the Artistic section alone. There was a marked decline from 186 to 139 in the strength of the Industrial classes. The decrease is attributed partly to the reduction of stipends and partly to greater strictness observed as regards the admission of apprentices. The Pre-elementary Drawing class was stronger than in the previous year, an extra class having been opened for the benefit of young men who could not be admitted, for want of accommodation, into the morning classes. European and Eurasian pupils advanced in number from 44 to 65, but Native Christians, Muhammadans and Brahmans contributed even fewer pupils than in 1893. The results of the inspection of the general education classes were satisfactory, but the evening class made no progress. For the Technical Examinations of all grades, 314 pupils appeared and 182, or 58 per cent., passed. This is creditable. It is satisfactory also to note that as many as 14 former pupils obtained suitable employment. The Artistic department is steadily advancing. The Industrial sections need thorough reform, and the matter is engaging my attention.

Drawing class, Rajahmundry College.

88. This class ceased to exist on the re-organization of the College. Instruction is given in Drawing in the Training section, and the College students are encouraged to study the subject with the students under training.

Art class, Kumbakónam.

89. There was a substantial increase from 117 to 162 in the strength of the Drawing class attached to the Kumbakónam College. Brahmans numbered 97 and non-Brahman Hindus 63. Three out of six students passed the Intermediate Examination in Drawing. The success achieved by the class in the Elementary Examination, at which four passed out of five, two heading the list of passes, was highly creditable.

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School department of the Madras Medical College.

90. In the School department of the Madras Medical College 308 as against 307 pupils were under instruction—32 in the Apothecary, 249 in the Hospital Assistant and 27 in the Chemist and Druggist department. Europeans and Eurasians contributed 45, Native Christians 64, Muhammadans 18 and Brahmans 41 pupils. The Practical Anatomy class continued to be large and unwieldy, but, with the sanction of Government, two Assistant Demonstrators were appointed towards the close of the year, and the greater personal attention which these men were able to give to their classes proved highly beneficial to the students. Proposals for the re-organization of the Medical schools were still under consideration at the end of the year. Before the College Board of Examiners, 18 candidates, including 12 females, appeared for the final, and 11 candidates, including six females, for the primary examination of the diploma of Apothecary, and all passed; 52 candidates appeared for the diploma of Hospital Assistant, of whom 50 obtained the diploma. These results are very good. Three students passed as Chemists and Druggists.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Board Medical School, Nellore.

91. Forty-three pupils, including seven Native Christians, six Muhammadans and seven Brahmans, were on the rolls of the Local Fund Medical school, Nellore, as against 38 in the previous year. No candidates were presented by the school for the final examination of the Hospital Assistant grade.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

92. The strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, dwindled to 15, of whom seven were Native Christians and eight Hindus, and all of them were returned as stipendiaries. At the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade, eight out of nine pupils from this institution met with success, one of them winning the Government gold medal again. The Board having expressed its unwillingness to hand over the school to Government, was requested to report whether, under certain conditions, it was prepared to undertake the training of Hospital Assistants for the southern districts. The Board had not come to any decision on this point before the close of the official year.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the Madras College of Engineering.

93. In the School department of the College of Engineering, 229 as against 224 pupils were under instruction, all classes of the community, Europeans and Eurasians excepted, contributing to the increase. At the College certificate examination, 24 Engineer subordinates, 21 draftsmen and 12 surveyor students passed, out of 26, 26 and 18 examinees, respectively. Thirteen students passed the Intermediate and five the Elementary Technical Examination in Engineering subjects. These results are, on the whole, fair. Eight Engineer subordinates were in their second and 10 in their first year of practical course. Almost all the qualified students of December 1892 obtained remunerative employment. Government sanctioned the institution of an entrance examination for the Draftsman and Surveyor classes.

(vi) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

94. The special classes that were at work in Bishop Corrie's Grammar school were closed last December. In the evening class attached to the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's High school, 56 students were learning Book-keeping, 44 Commercial Correspondence, 16 Shorthand and 11 Mensuration. The results of the different Technical Examinations in commercial subjects have already been adverted to.

(vii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of Music.

95. The strength of the Madras School of Music fell from 138 to 84, but the Music classes attached to the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, contained, respectively, 37 and 38 students as against 29 and 25 in the previous year, and the Singing class attached to the former institution was attended by 102 girls. With the exception, however, of five Native Christian girls, all the students were Europeans or Eurasians. At the Intermediate Examination in Music, five out of six students from the School of Music and one student who appeared from the Vepery Convent school met with success. For the Elementary Examination, 28 candidates presented themselves, of whom 17 passed. Eight of the successful candidates belonged to the Madras School of Music and three to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

(viii) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of Schools of Industry.

96. The weak industrial class attached to the Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School, Madras, ceased to exist at the close of the year, and the number of industrial schools on the 31st March last fell in consequence from 16 to 15. Though there were large fluctuations in the strength of some of the schools, the total number of pupils in these schools was about the same as in the year previous, being 1,048 as against 1,046.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the margin will be found the classification of industrial pupils according to their nationalities. The Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam and the Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage chiefly contributed to the increase and decrease, respectively, under Muhammadans and Europeans and Eurasians. It is a matter for regret that so few caste Hindus attend industrial schools, though, as remarked above, the market for candidates seeking clerical employment is rapidly becoming overstocked, and a block must eventually ensue. Only 69 of the pupils in these schools were returned as children of *bonâ fide* artisans. This is very discouraging. Over 93 per cent. of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes.

Classes.	1893.	1894.
Europeans and Eurasians	190	121
Native Christians	423	423
Muhammadans	250	316
Brahmans	49	45
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	130	132
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	4	11
Total ...	1,046	1,048

Instruction in Drawing was being imparted in only eight of the industrial schools, though the subject, which is rightly described as the foundation of all technical education, should have been introduced in all technical institutions. But it is satisfactory that 662, as against 541 pupils, in industrial schools were learning the subject. A supply of trained drawing-masters is a long-felt desideratum; but I have no doubt that this want will be fairly met by the School of Arts, after it is reconstituted. From the particulars recorded in the margin regarding the number of pupils attending the industrial schools and the industrial classes attached to certain institutions for general education, a general increase will be noticed, especially in the number of young men receiving instruction in weaving.

	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
Carpentry	558	571	Weaving	114	191
Blacksmith's work ...	108	113	Tailoring	184	210
Rattan work ...	55	54	Embroidery	106	52
Printing	25	26	Lace-making ...	121	125
Book-binding ...	62	12	Braid-making ...	51	33
Boot and shoe making.	39	29	Tape-making		11

Qualifications of the staff.

97. Three members on the staff of industrial schools were educated in Europe or America. Of the remaining 71 teachers, 49 as against 50 in the previous year had passed the Government Technical Examinations of the Advanced, Intermediate or Elementary grade, and 22 were not professionally qualified for their work. The scanty supply of qualified industrial teachers is a serious obstacle to the development of technical and industrial education. Steps are under contemplation to meet this difficulty.

Work done by Industrial schools.

98. The results obtained by the industrial schools at the Elementary Technical Examinations are summed up in the subjoined table :—

Institutions.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Lace-making.	Letter-press printing.
School of Arts	7	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	1	...	...
Lawrence Asylum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial school, Nazareth	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial school, Puttûr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Technical classes of the Government Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	15	7	1	1	3	7	3	3	1	7	6

At the Intermediate Examinations, three candidates passed from the School of Arts in copper-plate engraving, two from the same institution in silversmith's work, three from the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, in lace-making, and two from the School of Arts in cabinet-making.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

At the grant examination, 486 male and 37 female subject-pupils passed for grants, out of 817 male and 39 female subject-pupils, presented under the several industrial results standards, as per margin. The increase in the number of passes over the figures of 1892–93 is very satisfactory. Articles estimated to have cost Rs. 22,611 were sold during the year for Rs. 36,012, the surplus representing the profit including the cost of labour, particulars of which cannot be ascertained. This is a very satisfactory feature, assuming that the figures returned have been correctly calculated. The aggregate value of the articles manufactured in the industrial schools was Rs. 36,597, which does not compare favourably with the amount realized in the previous year, viz., Rs. 41,834. Thirteen students educated in the schools appear to have found employment; 12 of them belonged to the Art and Industrial school, Nazareth. The other industrial schools do not seem to keep a history of *ex*-students. It is very necessary that this should be done, in order to show to what extent the students of each institution benefit by the instruction they receive. A register will be required to be maintained in each industrial school showing the history of *ex*-students.

Standard.	Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A	277	19	150	17
B	135	13	115	13
C	229	5	105	5
D	176	2	116	2

Industrial schools by districts.

99. Appendix K contains particulars of industrial schools. These schools were situated in nine districts, and the number of pupils in each district was as given below:—

Vizagapatam	10	Madura	151
Kistna	81	Coimbatore	78
Madras	325	Trichinopoly	44
Chingleput	83	Tinnevelly	179
North Arcot	97		
		Total ...	1,048

In ten districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore and Salem, there were special classes in connection with institutions for general education, in which 753 students were receiving industrial education. In districts in which no provision exists at present for industrial or technical education, steps should be taken, as technical teachers become available, to introduce instruction in special subjects or trades. As a preliminary measure, I am impressing on the heads of important institutions the desirability of popularizing the study of Drawing, which, as remarked above, is the basis of technical education.

(ix) *Other Technical Institutions.*

Other Technical Institutions.

100. A technical school under the designation of the 'Albert Victor Technical Institute' was opened at Trichinopoly in 1890, and it contained 110 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year. It has been recognized as a special school fitted to impart instruction in drawing, plan-drawing and estimating, surveying and levelling, mensuration, telegraphy, electricity and magnetism, agriculture, printing, phonography and the commercial subjects. The school was in a generally progressive condition. It is a most satisfactory and unique feature in this institution that of 50 *ex*-students of the school, 47 obtained employment under private agencies, and three only were in the service of Government. This seems to indicate that the attractions for Government service are no longer so essential to the existence of a technical school as they were.

The Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, continued to give assistance to the technical education movement in the presidency. The council gave results grants amounting to Rs. 348 to three institutions and a grant of Rs. 191 to the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, on account of a drawing-master. Library books to the value of £550 were procured. The scholarships which the council awarded were discontinued, as they were not found to further the interests of technical education.

(x) *Reformatory Schools.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

101. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, was 154 strong on the 31st March last, eight being Native Christians, 25 Muhammadans, three Brahmans, 96 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 18 Panchamas and four aborigines. Madras contributed the largest number and the worst type of pupils, and all the districts, excepting Anantapur, were represented in the school. Eighty pupils were learning drawing, 39 carpentry, 22 blacksmith's work, 48 tailoring, 35 weaving and 11 tape-making. No decision was arrived at as to the future location of the institution. The health and conduct of the inmates were good, and the mark system worked satisfactorily. The school acquitted itself very creditably at the inspection, and at the grant and technical and other public examinations. Satisfactory reports were received of a fairly large proportion of discharged pupils. About 19 per cent. of the discharged young men were following trades learnt in the school. The sale of school manufactures during 1893 brought in about Rs. 2,150.

VII.— FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

102. The sanction accorded by Government during the year for the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant for girls' schools enabled the Department to distribute the girls' schools in the Northern and Central circles among three Sub-Assistants and thus to reduce their charges to workable limits. Public girls' schools fell from 1,056 to 1,043, while private girls' schools increased from 17 to 25, so that the year closed with a net decrease of five girls' schools. There were 52,556 pupils in girls' schools as against 52,658 on the 31st March 1893. In all classes of institutions, taken together, there were under instruction 106,775 girls, or 1,787 more than in the year previous. The advance, viz., 1·7 per cent., was the lowest during the last five years, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. This was, however, what might be expected from the stringent provisions of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and from the inability, on the other hand, of the Department to provide additional funds for the development of female education. Future progress will necessarily be slow, until the removal of the present financial pressure admits of larger assignments being made for the extension of female education. It will be noticed that, of the girls under instruction, 56,251 were in institutions for boys and 50,524 in schools for girls.

Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1889	69,873	...
1890	78,344	12·1
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3
1893	104,988	6·6
1894	106,775	1·7

Information is furnished below as to the distribution of pupils in public girls' schools according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.		Pupils in public girls' schools.					Girls in all public schools.	
		1893.		1894.		Difference.	1893.	1894.
Upper secondary stage.	Sixth Form	57	278	71	320	+14	273	314
	Fifth Form	62		103		+41		
	Fourth Form ...	159		146		-13		
						+42		
Lower secondary stage		2,634		2,651		+ 17	2,717	2,719
Primary stage		48,701		48,429		- 272	96,389	97,092

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There were only two girls more than in the previous year in the lower secondary stage. The increase would have been greater, but for the closure of several Lower Secondary schools for girls, as will be noticed later on.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School or higher standard.*

Public examinations of High School or higher standard.

103. For the B.A. degree Examination two candidates, one of whom was a European and the other a Eurasian, appeared, and both of them were successful. Since the foundation of the University, six females, including one Native Christian woman, have passed the degree Examination.

For the F.A. Examination seven candidates—four Eurasians and three Europeans—presented themselves; two of the former and one of the latter passed. Since the establishment of the University, 15 females, including one Native Christian woman, have passed this examination.

For the Upper Secondary Examination, only one female candidate registered her name, but she did not attend the examination. This is very disappointing and is inexplicable, considering that 14 female candidates appeared for this examination in May 1892 and passed in one or more subjects, one qualifying in all the subjects.

For the Matriculation Examination, 69 female candidates entered, and 16 were successful, with three in the first class. Since the foundation of the University, one Brahman and one Muhammadan woman, four Parsis, 35 Native Christians, and 158 Europeans or Eurasians, or 199 in all, have passed the Matriculation Examination.

For the Higher Examination for Women, which was specially held for the last time during the year, 155 candidates appeared, of whom 92—one Brahman, one Other Hindu, 25 Native Christians and 65 Europeans and Eurasians—passed.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

104. There were only 25 Upper Secondary schools for girls as against 27 in the previous year, but the strength of the upper secondary department advanced from 278 to 320. English schools fell from 25 to 24, five of the schools mentioned in the last report having ceased to rank as high schools and four new schools having entered the list. Of the two Vernacular schools in 1892–93, the Rajahmundry Girls' school, which contained but one pupil in the Fourth Form, has been reduced to the lower secondary grade. The Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Forms of English girls' schools contained, respectively, 71, 103 and 140 pupils as against 57, 62 and 152 on the 31st March 1893. The marked increase in the strength of the two higher forms is satisfactory. Of the 24 English schools, four schools had less than four pupils each in the high school department, and the prospect of their becoming strong high schools seems remote. The Practising department of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, the Doveton Girls' school, Vepery, Bishop Corrie's school, Madras, Sarah Tucker High school, Palamcottah, and St. John's High school, Nazareth, were well attended and efficiently worked institutions. From four of these schools, 27 girls appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom seven were successful. Appendix M furnishes full particulars as regards high schools for girls.

Europeans and Eurasians	201
Native Christians	105
Brahmans	1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	10
Panchamas	1
Others	2

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the pupils in the upper secondary stage belonged. The bulk of the increase was contributed by Europeans and Eurasians,

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

105. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 356 pupil and 33 private candidates appeared, of whom 324 and 20, respectively, passed, 135 and seven candidates qualifying for complete certificates. These figures do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, but it must be remembered that the examination was conducted under the revised notification and that the previous year's figures included the statistics relating to candidates examined at certain centres for 1891-92 under the old notification. The classes of the community to which the candidates that qualified for complete certificates belonged were as noted in the margin. As in the previous year, the Muhammadan community was unrepresented, and only one Brahman girl passed the examination. It would thus appear that the education of native women, as a whole, has not advanced much beyond the primary stage.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians .	145	66
Native Christians	207	69
Brahmans	3	1
Other Hindus	34	6

Number and Strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

106. Public middle schools for girls fell again from 196 to 187 and their strength from 16,518 to 16,343, but the middle department contained 2,030, or 28 pupils more than in the year previous. English and Vernacular schools are distributed in the subjoined table according to circles, and the agencies by which they were managed :—

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Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49	182	5	39	229	2	7	43	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	160	1,324	21	238	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	70	277	8	234	555	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	61	337	4	54	366	1	6	68	1	3	40
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	340	2,120	38	565	2,355	3	13	111	1	3	40
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	8	25	558	12	34	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	54	497	9	75	524	5	57	236	2	9	186
Central do.	15	55	1,311	13	34	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	428	3,835	42	500	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	8	55	917	7	50	749	3	17	380	2	18	338	39	665	2,613	45	557	3,063	13	122	1,000	2	15	120
Western do.	9	77	514	8	85	446	...	...	...	1	4	76	6	94	424	5	81	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	212	3,300	40	203	3,252	3	17	380	3	22	414	100	1,241	7,369	101	1,213	7,946	18	179	1,236	4	24	306
Grand Total ...	40	212	3,300	40	203	3,252	3	17	380	3	22	414	132	1,581	9,489	139	1,778	10,301	21	192	1,347	5	27	346

English schools had a net accession of four schools and 379 pupils, but Vernacular schools fell in number from 161 to 148 and in strength from 13,934 to 13,380. Such of the middle schools as failed to comply with the requirements of the Educational Rules reduced their standard, and this accounts for the decrease in the total number of middle schools and pupils. Aided schools improved both in number and in strength and Board schools in strength alone, while unaided schools fell in both these respects. The average strength of each school increased from 84 to 87.

Information is furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the middle departments of Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools for girls. Though there was a slight advance in the total strength, every class excepting Brahmans and Panchamas contributed fewer pupils. Brahmans had an accession of 11 pupils, while the number of Panchama pupils rose, according to the returns received in this office, from 61 to 107. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils is to be regretted.

Classes.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	565	556
Native Christians	1,405	1,400
Muhammadans	27	21
Brahmans	81	92
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	489	474
Panchamas	61	107
Others	6	1
Total ...	2,634	2,651

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School Examination.

107. There was a further increase from 1,461 to 1,617 in the number of female candidates that presented themselves for the Primary School Examination, and all the three classes of candidates shared in the increase. Eight hundred and fourteen candidates, viz., 715 pupil, 45 teacher and 54 private candidates, were successful. The percentage of female candidates that obtained complete certificates rose from 42 to 50. This is very satisfactory. The classification of successful candidates for certificates, as per margin, will show that every section of the community passed a larger number, the increase under Muhammadans and Panchamas being most striking. Native Christians obtained the largest percentage (58) of success, and Brahmans and Panchamas passed each 55 per cent. Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular subjects with female candidates.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	134	53
Native Christians	594	347
Muhammadans	57	22
Brahmans	158	87
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	644	289
Panchamas	29	16
Others	1	...

Number and strength of public Primary Schools for girls.

108. A summary of public primary schools for girls classified according to the agencies by which they were managed is subjoined :—

Classes of Schools.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper Primary ...	64	3,543	81	4,540
	Lower Primary ...	47	2,266	31	1,462
Board	Upper Primary ...	10	603	9	650
	Lower Primary ...	4	121	4	145
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary ...	202	10,869	219	11,692
	Lower Primary ...	299	9,580	321	9,647
Unaided	Upper Primary ...	29	1,368	18	601
	Lower Primary ...	153	4,107	124	3,639
Total ..	Upper Primary ...	305	16,383	327	17,483
	Lower Primary ...	503	16,074	480	14,893
	Grand Total ...	808	32,457	807	32,376

There was a net decrease of one school and 81 pupils, and the average strength per school remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 40. Upper Primary schools, however, are credited with an increase of 22 schools and 1,100 pupils—a

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very satisfactory feature, evidencing improvement in the condition of Primary schools. The increase in the number of aided schools of both upper primary and lower primary grades and of Government upper primary schools is also creditable.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to districts.

109. The following table distributes girls in the primary stage of all grades of public institutions according to districts :—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 1892-93.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,460	4,845	8,305	10·2	24·4	7,970	23·4
Nilgiris	6,546	410	269	679	6·3	10·4	644	9·8
Kistna	137,585	8,538	477	9,015	6·2	6·6	8,208	6·0
Malabar	200,731	11,640	1,255	12,895	5·8	6·4	14,569	7·3
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,452	1,411	8,863	5·1	6·0	9,203	6·2
Gódávari	157,747	7,398	1,115	8,513	4·7	5·4	7,987	5·1
Chingleput	84,623	3,405	300	3,705	4·0	4·4	3,692	4·4
Nellore	109,069	3,680	564	4,244	3·4	3·9	4,179	3·8
Tanjore	174,310	4,566	1,226	5,792	2·6	3·3	5,728	3·3
Kurnool	60,551	1,858	54	1,907	3·1	3·2	1,757	2·9
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,285	713	4,998	2·6	3·1	4,619	2·8
South Canara ...	81,772	2,214	333	2,547	2·7	3·1	2,462	3·0
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,463	750	3,213	2·3	3·0	3,028	2·8
Bellary	66,169	1,464	231	1,695	2·2	2·6	1,647	2·5
Salem	150,146	3,160	492	3,652	2·1	2·4	3,378	2·2
Coimbatore	153,471	2,693	655	3,348	1·8	2·2	3,219	3·1
Anantapur	51,937	970	24	994	1·9	1·9	1,050	2·0
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,136	716	2,852	1·3	1·8	2,965	1·8
Cuddapah	93,860	1,531	108	1,639	1·6	1·7	1,698	1·8
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,915	320	3,235	1·4	1·5	3,260	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,522	434	2,956	1·2	1·5	2,885	1·4
Ganjám	146,032	1,794	251	2,045	1·2	1·4	2,241	1·5
Total ... 1892-93	2,701,657	79,685	16,704	96,389	2·9	3·57	...	...
Total ... 1893-94		80,549	16,543	97,092	3·0	3·59	...	...

There was a trifling advance from 3·57 to 3·59 per cent. in the proportion of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age, taking the latter, as usual, at 15 per cent. of the total female population. The primary classes of Secondary schools contained, as will be noted, even fewer pupils than in 1892–93. Seven districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar, deteriorated in this respect. As in the previous year, five districts, excluding Madras, had at school over 5 per cent. and eight districts between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of the female population of school-going age.

Primary Schools for girls managed by the Department.

110. Of the 112 primary girls' schools under departmental management, as many as 63 were situated in the Northern Circars, in which female education is in a backward condition. In four districts, Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara, Government

maintained no schools of its own; and in four other districts—Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris—only one was a Government school. It is satisfactory that 72 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade and that 5·2 per cent. of the pupils in the primary schools were in the upper primary stage, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58 per cent. and 3·8 per cent., respectively.

Primary Schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

111. Local Boards maintained eight girls' schools, on the whole, of which two were managed by the Cuddapah Board and one each by the Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Boards. Four of these schools were of the upper primary grade, but they had only 26 pupils in the upper primary stage.

Primary Schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

112. There were five girls' schools under municipal management at the close of the year, two of which were situated in Bellary and three in Kumbakónam. They had on their rolls 395 pupils, of whom 26 were in the upper primary stage.

Primary Schools for girls under private management.

113. A larger number of schools were aided during the year, and there was an increase from 1,105 to 1,121 in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage. Otherwise, primary girls' schools under private management presented no variations worthy of record.

(f) *Results Standard Examinations.*

114. A comparative statement of the numbers presented and passed for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh results standards during 1892–93 and 1893–94 is given in the margin. Both in the numbers examined and passed there was a large decline under the Seventh standard, which is mainly attributable to the Lower Secondary Examination having been held twice in 1892–93 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, as stated in the last report. As regards the results achieved, it is to be regretted that the proportion of passes to the number presented was lower under all the three standards—a fact which indicates that the standards did not receive the attention they deserved.

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

Standard.	1892–93.			1893–94.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	603	452	75	598	431	72
Sixth	315	285	90	347	246	71
Seventh ...	253	173	68	146	80	56

115. Information is furnished in the margin showing the number of girls' schools that presented and passed pupils under the several primary results standards. Compared with the number that presented pupils under one or more standards, the percentages of schools that succeeded in passing pupils by the Infant and the first four standards were 92·3, 94·3, 94·4, 92·5 and 90·7, respectively, as against 96·6, 95·6, 94·3, 92·2 and 89·1 in 1892–93; thus the percentages were slightly higher under all the standards, except the Infant and the First.

Primary results standard examinations.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	767	707
First	784	737
Second	716	676
Third	575	531
Fourth	281	255

Appendix H shows, by districts, the number of girls that appeared and passed from boys' and girls' schools for the several primary results standards. On a comparison of the figures with those of 1892–93, it will be noticed that the majority of the districts show more or less improvement in the numbers presented, only a few districts, notably Malabar, showing a decrease. Of the 1,627 candidates for the Fourth standard, 709 were tested by the Inspecting officers, and the rest by

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the Primary School Examination Boards. The numbers examined and passed under the several standards, during the last two years, are contrasted in the margin. An increase will be observed in all the standards except the Infant and the Fourth, and the advance under the Second and Third standards was marked. As regards the results of the examinations, the percentages of passed to presented were 69, 71·5, 76·4, 72·5 and 71·2, respectively, under the Infant and the first four standards in order, as against 74·4, 68·3, 73·1, 75· and 71·9 in 1892–93. The proportion of passes was greater under the First and Second standards, was about the same under the Fourth, and fell under the Infant and Third standards. The total number examined under the different standards increased from 41,985 to 43,015, or by 2·5 per cent., and the number passed from 30,310 to 30,832, or by 1·7 per cent.

Standard.	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant ...	14,893	14,693	11,082	10,130
First ...	13,364	13,382	9,134	9,567
Second ...	7,827	8,426	5,721	6,436
Third ...	4,168	4,887	3,127	3,541
Fourth ...	1,733	1,627	1,246	1,158

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

116. Of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, there were 86 at the close of the year with 7,570 scholars as against 85 with 7,323 scholars at its beginning. The increase in scholars was thus 3·4 per cent., which compares favourably not only with the percentage (2·3) of advance in 1892–93, but also with the general rate of increase (2·1 per cent.) in scholars in all classes of institutions, public and private, during the year under report. Appendix N furnishes particulars of the different grades of institutions with their strength on the 31st March 1894. The following is a summary :—

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Colleges	2	42	3	29
Secondary schools	66	6,154	68	6,564
Primary schools	11	642	9	595
Special schools	6	485	6	382
Total ...	85	7,323	86	7,570

A college department was opened in St. Thomé Seminary, which raised the number of collegiate institutions from two to three; the number of collegiate scholars, however, fell by a third, chiefly in consequence of a fall in the number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the past two years. Secondary schools received a substantial accession to their strength, while Primary and special schools suffered more or less in this respect. There were only three institutions as against eight in 1892–93 that received no aid from public funds. The total number of European and Eurasian scholars in all institutions advanced from 7,152 to 7,204.

117. In the margin will be found the distribution of European scholars according to the stages of instruction. The large decrease from 301 to 219 in the number of male scholars attending professional colleges and special schools is much to be regretted, and must, to some extent, be attributed to the raising of the standard of admission into the L.M.S. section and the Hospital Assistant department of the Madras Medical College. An encouraging feature which the statement presents is the larger number of male and female pupils in the upper secondary stage.

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	48	3	46	...
Professional Colleges ...	39	9	26	5
Upper Secondary Schools	247	154	275	195
Lower Secondary Schools	902	594	955	591
Primary Schools ...	2,368	2,176	2,347	2,214
Special or Technical Schools	262	344	193	357
Total ...	3,866	3,280	3,842	3,362

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Collegiate education.

118. The college departments of the Doveton College, St. Mary's College and St. Thomé College contained, respectively, fifteen, nine and five students, of whom thirteen, three and three were Europeans or Eurasians.

Considering the heavy expenditure incurred on the upkeep of the Doveton College, a larger number of students than at present should be expected to enter the institution. For the English and Second Language Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination two Europeans and three Eurasians appeared, and all of them were successful, while one European and four Eurasians passed out of two and six, respectively, who presented themselves for the Science Division. These results are very good. At the First Examination in Arts four Europeans and 12 Eurasians, respectively, passed, out of 13 and 25 that appeared. The success which Eurasian candidates obtained was creditable, compared with that of the other classes. But the only candidate for the B.L. degree Examination was again unsuccessful.

Secondary education.

119. As I have already noticed, there was an increase both in the number and in the strength of Secondary schools, but it was wholly confined to boys' schools. Both Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools for boys shared in the increase. In the eight Upper Secondary schools, 331 pupils were reading in the upper secondary stage, and in these schools and in the 22 Lower Secondary schools, 1,070 pupils were in the lower secondary stage of instruction, the Sixth and Third forms containing, respectively, 107 and 330 pupils. The results of the Matriculation Examination were not satisfactory, only 29 male and female candidates passing out of 137, as against 31 out of 115 in the previous year. Only two candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination, and they both passed in Branch II. Of the 134 male candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination, only 25 were successful.

Primary education.

120. Besides the primary departments of Secondary schools, there were five Primary schools for boys with 396 pupils as against four such schools with 387 pupils in 1892–93. For the Primary School Examination, 126 European and Eurasian male candidates presented themselves in all, of whom 54 passed for complete certificates. The proportion of passed to examined cannot be considered satisfactory.

Female education.

121. There were only 46 schools on the 31st March last for the instruction of European and Eurasian girls, as against 51 in 1892–93; but the number of European and Eurasian girls at school rose from 3,280 to 3,362. In the margin will be found the results of the several public examinations so far as they relate to European and Eurasian women. The proportion of passed to examined at the Matriculation and Primary School Examinations was rather low. Two women, it is satisfactory to note, passed in the English and Second Language Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination.

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination ...	2	2
First Examination in Arts ...	7	3
Matriculation Examination ...	46	8
Higher Examination for Women	93	65
Lower Secondary Examination	145	66
Primary School Examination ...	134	53

Special education.

122. Of the six special schools shown in appendix N, three were music schools, one was a singing class for girls and two were industrial schools for boys; 127 boys and 255 girls were on the rolls of these schools. In each of the two industrial schools, instruction was given in three industries, and in the Adayar Orphanage all the pupils were learning Drawing. It was proposed to transfer the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum to the Military Orphan Asylum and to place the Madras Industrial school in the building so vacated, amalgamating it with the Male Branch of the Civil Asylum. The scheme has the advantage of economy and will admit of instruction in industries being given to the combined school. It was approved by Government, but the proposal is still under the consideration of the committees concerned. The results of the Technical Examinations in music have already been noticed.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

123. No returns have been furnished for the Whitefield Colonial school in the Maisur territory. It contained 28 pupils on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's visit in September 1893, and received from Provincial funds Rs. 235 in the shape of salary grants. The Sausmond school, which was temporarily closed in January 1893, does not appear to have been revived.

The Madras Railway schools.

124. The Katpadi Railway school was closed during the year, and the Madras Railway Company was thus maintaining seven schools on the 31st March last. These schools contained 445 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year—Perambúr 149, Raichur 32, Gooty 50, Pódanúr 106, Súramangalam 29, Jolarpet 48 and Rénigunta 31. Results and other grants amounting to Rs. 2,585 were drawn by the Company from Provincial funds towards these schools.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

125. Particulars are furnished in the margin showing public and private schools, wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans, as they stood classified according to the standards of instruction at the close of 1892–93 and 1893–94. On the whole, public schools fell from 1,178 to 1,115, and pupils therein from 50,041 to 46,949. There was thus a fall of 6·1 per cent. under public schools as against an increase of 5·7 per cent. in the preceding year, and a fall of 5·4 per cent. under pupils as against an advance of 5·1 per cent. The decrease is mainly confined to Malabar, in which as many as 94 Mappilla schools were closed. A large number of Board schools were abolished for want of funds, and the reduction made in the percentage of results-grants led to the collapse of certain aided schools. Under private schools, on the other hand, 109 more schools appeared than in 1892–93 with an addition of 2,266 pupils. Here the increase was 19 per cent. under schools and 14 per cent. under pupils. I am inclined to think that the bulk of the advance under this class of schools was due to the closure of public schools.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

—	On 31st March 1893.		On 31st March 1894.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Schools.				
Upper Secondary ...	2	357	2	376
Lower Secondary ...	12	1,011	10	905
Primary	1,154	48,308	1,094	45,259
Training	6	130	6	111
Industrial	4	235	3	298
Total ...	1,178	50,041	1,115	46,949
Private Schools.				
Advanced	42	2,291	33	1,640
Elementary	536	14,025	654	16,942
Total ...	578	16,316	687	18,582

Appendix O gives a detailed statement of schools classified according to managing agencies and grades of instruction. As in the previous year, there were two Upper Secondary schools. The number of Lower Secondary schools fell by two. This is much to be regretted, in view of the extreme backwardness of the Muhammadan community in respect of secondary education. In public primary schools for boys again, there was a fall of as many as 69 schools, but the number of girls' schools increased by nine. The number of Training schools continued to be the same, namely, six, while that of Industrial schools fell from four to three.

126. From the figures in the margin it will be noticed that there were, in Arts colleges, 49 Muhammadan scholars as against 48, in Professional colleges 14 as against nine, and in secondary forms 1,505, as against 1,380 in the previous year. This is satisfactory. Both boys and girls in the primary stage decreased, in consequence of the fall in the number of public schools above referred to.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	31st March 1893.		31st March 1894.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	48	...	49	...
Professional colleges.	9	...	14	..
Secondary stage ...	1,353	27	1,484	21
Primary stage ...	56,280	12,276	53,121	11,208
Training schools ...	141	14	135	17
Special schools ...	284	56	369	48
Total ...	58,115	12,373	55,172	11,294

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

127. The Muhammadan population of school-going age and the number of Muhammadan boys and girls under instruction on the 31st March 1894 are shown by districts in the subjoined table :—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school-going age.		Muhammadan pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras ...	3,959	4,018	3,105	496	78·4	12·3
Ganjám ...	428	400	334	139	78·0	34·8
Salem ...	4,548	4,678	3,523	799	77·5	17·1
North Arcot ...	7,160	7,276	5,177	1,178	72·3	16·2
Gódávari ...	2,993	3,163	2,010	801	67·2	25·3
Tinnevelly ...	6,480	7,912	4,340	406	67·0	5·1
Coimbatore ...	3,129	3,463	2,097	189	67·0	5·5
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	1,644	289	58·7	9·8
Tanjore ...	7,753	10,227	4,375	498	56·4	4·9
Vizagapatam ...	1,680	1,703	920	319	54·8	18·7
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,084	180	54·2	9·3
Nilgiris ...	454	236	227	34	50·0	14·4
Madura ...	10,750	13,271	5,356	170	49·8	1·3
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	1,956	118	44·5	2·7
Kistna ...	8,238	8,047	3,243	941	39·4	11·7
Anantapur ...	3,963	3,737	1,523	155	38·4	4·1
Bellary ...	6,698	6,167	2,521	252	37·6	4·1
Malabar ...	58,093	57,385	19,722	6,541	33·9	11·4
Kurnool ...	7,441	7,172	2,475	378	33·3	5·3
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	2,760	418	29·8	4·8
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	2,229	313	26·4	3·7
Nellore ...	5,994	5,734	1,496	180	25·9	3·1
Total ...	166,667	170,891	72,117	14,794	43·3	8·7

The percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age fell from 43·7 to 43·3, and that of girl pupils to the female population of school-going age from 8·8 to 8·7. In the proportion of male pupils at school, Madras was ahead again, and it was closely followed by Ganjám, the percentages of male pupils being 78·4 and 78 respectively. In four districts, including the above two, the percentage of pupils was above 70; in three districts it was between 67 and 70 per cent., in five between 50 and 60, and in the remaining ten districts the percentage of male pupils was below 50. Nellore, as usual, stood last, though there was a small addition of 2·6 per cent. As regards the relative position of the districts, it will be observed that Tinnevelly gained four places, and Kistna, Trichinopoly and Nilgiris each three. On the whole, eight districts gained one or more places, seven maintained their ground, while the remaining seven districts lost one or more places. Excluding Ganjám, which contains a very small Muhammadan population, Gódávari headed the list as regards female education, the percentage of girl pupils being 25·3, and it was followed by Vizagapatam, Salem, North Arcot and Nilgiris, with 18·7, 17·1, 16·2 and 14·4 per cent. of girl pupils, respectively. Madura continued to occupy the last place in the Presidency, the percentage of girl pupils being only 1·3, as against 2·3 in the year previous.

In the sketch map hereto attached, such of the stations as have Secondary schools and Training and other Special schools have been marked, and the districts have again been grouped under six classes, according to the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age.

Collegiate education.

128. Of the 49 students in the College department, 28 were reading in the Presidency and Christian Colleges. At the B.A. degree Examination, six Muhammadan candidates appeared for the English Language Division and four passed; eight for the Second Language Division and seven passed; and 12 for the Science Division and seven passed. Taken as a whole, the above results compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Of the 36 Muhammadan candidates that presented themselves for the First Examination in Arts, 14, or 39 per cent. were successful.

Secondary education of boys.

129. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools, namely, the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, showed a net advance of 19 pupils, the increase being confined to the latter. For the Matriculation Examination, eight candidates

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appeared from the former and three from the latter institution, and two and one passed, respectively. These results are very poor. Of the 95 Muhammadan candidates for the above examination from the Presidency generally, 17 were successful. One of the two Middle English schools mentioned in the last report has become a vernacular school, and the standard of the other has been reduced to the primary grade. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 148 Muhammadan candidates in all, as against 220 appeared, but only 17 as against 67 obtained complete certificates —a very disappointing result.

Primary education.

130. There was a net decrease of 69 Primary schools for boys with 3,367 pupils, and it was confined to Board and unaided schools. The decline in the number of Board schools has already been accounted for, and the fall under unaided schools is chiefly nominal, being due to the transfer of 22 schools of this description to the aided list. Under departmental schools there was an addition of two schools with 99 pupils. Of the 953 Primary schools for boys, as many as 447, or 47 per cent., were under the management of local boards and Municipal Councils. Of the 1,645 candidates at the Primary School Examination as against 1,325 in 1892-93, 527 as against 446 passed for certificates.

Female education.

131. Excluding the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, and including indigenous schools, there were 165 schools for Muhammadan girls attended by 5,097 pupils as against 148 schools with 4,585 pupils. Girls' schools thus fared better than boys' schools. The bulk of the increase appertained to aided Primary schools, which rose from 59 to 74. The numbers of girls in the different stages of instruction in girls' and boys' schools were as noted in the margin. There was not a single girl in the upper secondary stage, while in the lower secondary stage there were only 21 girls as against 27, and in Special schools, 65 as against 70. Fifty-seven female candidates appeared for the Primary School Examination as against 40, and 22 passed for certificates as against 4 in the preceding year. The above results are encouraging.

	Girls in	
	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary schools.	21	...
Primary schools	4,946	6,262
Special schools	65	...
Indigenous schools ...	412	2,745
Total ...	5,444	9,007

Special education.

132. The number of special institutions fell from ten to nine, and the decrease was due to the closing of the weak industrial class attached to the Hobart School. The aggregate strength of the schools, however, rose from 365 to 409; 66 of the pupils were females. Of the 14 Muhammadan scholars in Professional colleges, nine were attending the Law College, four the Medical College, and one the College of Agriculture. There were 17 pupils in the School of Arts, 18 in the school department of the Medical College, 25 in the Reformatory school and seven in the School of Engineering. Muhammadan scholars reading in the several Training and Sessional schools at the close of the past two years were distributed as per margin. On the whole there was a decrease of three scholars.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Muhammadan Training school, Madras	40	27
Mappilla Training school, Calicut.	41	34
Mappilla Sessional schools, Malabar	37	35
Hobart Training school, Madras.	12	15
Training schools not specially intended for Muhammadans...	25	41
Total ...	155	152

The distribution of pupils in the Industrial schools or classes was as noted in the margin. The strength of the Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam rose from 171 to 237. In the school at Guntúr, however, there was a slight fall. Both the schools did satisfactory work during the year. The net increase, viz., 26 per cent., in pupils is encouraging, in that it seems to indicate a growing inclination on the part of the Muhammadan community to take to industrial occupation as a means of livelihood.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam ...	171	237
Industrial school, Guntúr ...	53	48
Hobart school, Industrial class...	3	...
Industrial school, Vizagapatam...	6	8
Industrial schools not specially intended for Muhammadans.	17	23
Total ...	250	316

Education of Mappillas.

133. It is a matter for much regret that there was a considerable fall in the number of Mappilla schools from 559 to 397, or by 29 per cent., and of pupils from 27,824 to 24,766, or by 11 per cent. The number of pupils includes 298 Mappilla children reading in schools for Hindus. The decrease is attributed by Mr. Flanagan—(1) to the abolition of a number of Mappilla Board schools for want of funds, (2) to the reduction of results-grants to 70 per cent. of the maximum rates, (3) to inability on the part of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant to exercise sufficient supervision over the schools, owing to the very large area he has to travel, and (4) to want of energy and zeal on the part of the Inspecting Schoolmasters. With a view to secure better supervision over this class of schools, steps are being taken for the re-distribution of the Sub-Assistants' ranges and the transfer of some of the Mappilla schools to the Hindu Sub-Assistants. Of the public Primary schools, 22 were of the upper primary and 293 of the lower primary grade. Of the total number of teachers, 101 held trained Teachers' certificates, and one an untrained Teachers' certificate. Excluding the salary of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant and his establishment, and the cost of the Mappilla training school, Calicut, the charges incurred during 1893–94 on the education of the Mappillas aggregated Rs. 32,000 in round numbers, as against Rs. 37,467 during the previous year.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

134. I am glad to report that the year witnessed a fairly substantial improvement in the condition of Panchama education. The number of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Paraiyas and the kindred classes, designated 'Panchamas' for convenience of reference, rose from 1,437 to 1,805, or by nearly 26 per cent., and the number of pupils therein from 31,659 to 41,920, or by over 32 per cent. Board, aided and unaided schools all shared in the increase, as will be seen from the particulars furnished in Appendix P, of which the following is a summary:—

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys	6	694	5	594
Secondary schools for girls	7	709	8	924
Primary schools for boys	1,387	29,659	1,753	39,530
Primary schools for girls	11	287	24	651
Indigenous and private schools	26	310	15	221
Total ...	1,437	31,659	1,805	41,920

The total number of Secondary schools remained the same, viz., 13, though one of the boys' schools in 1892–93 was classed as a girls' school in the returns for 1893–94.

The question of employing a special Inspecting agency for the supervision and examination of Panchama schools engaged my attention towards the close of the year, but owing to the reduction in the provincial assignment for education ordered by Government and the inability of the Department, with its present means, to comply even with the applications daily made for aid in very deserving cases, I have deferred the submission of proposals on this subject, as well as on the question of the establishment of special Training schools to train teachers for Panchama schools.

135. Panchama boys and girls in the different stages of instruction were as shown in the margin. As in the previous year, there was not a single student in the collegiate stage. In the upper secondary stage there were six boys as against 22; these will, it is hoped, continue their studies up to the collegiate grade. The number of pupils in the lower secondary and primary stages shows a marked improvement. The returns for the year credit Training schools with but two Panchama students, but

Panchama pupils in the different stages of instruction.

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Upper secondary ...	22	...	6	...
Lower secondary ...	156	62	183	108
Primary	20,751	3,578	25,642	4,099
Training	13	8	2	...
Special	28	...	35	...
Total ...	20,970	3,648	25,868	4,207

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this, I am inclined to think, is due to Panchama Christians having in certain cases been classed as Native Christians.

Panchama education in relation to Panchama population of school-going age.

136. In the next table Panchama schools and the proportion of Panchama boys and girls at school to the Panchama population of school-going age are shown by districts :—

Districts.	Panchama schools, 1893-94.	Panchama population of school-going age.		Panchama pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras	74	4.504	4,643	2,525	934	56·1	20·1
Nilgiris	11	1,187	853	299	61	25·2	7·2
Tinnevelly	121	25,329	27,266	3,726	390	14·7	1·4
Malabar	33	19,152	20,476	2,262	228	11·8	1·1
South Canara	2	8,199	9,745	871	47	10·6	·48
Kistna	419	25,686	24,929	2,548	665	9·9	2·7
Chingleput	119	23.279	22,741	2,236	412	9·6	1·8
Ganjám	20	10,257	10,872	813	18	7·9	1·7
Madura	48	30,531	33,455	1,899	124	6·2	·37
North Arcot	89	29,646	29,450	1,463	130	4·9	·44
Bellary	10	6,634	6,636	311	33	4·7	·50
Gódávari	140	36,480	37,487	1,651	365	4·5	·97
Coimbatore	29	21,748	22,580	900	90	4·1	·40
Trichinopoly	24	19,772	21,534	727	87	3·7	·40
Nellore	253	20,672	19.963	649	241	3·1	1·2
South Arcot	63	40,093	40,587	1,208	98	3·0	·24
Salem	20	21,674	22,727	650	65	3·0	·29
Vizagapatam	19	22,516	22,729	654	45	2·9	·20
Tanjóre	51	35,112	38,111	883	50	2·5	·13
Kurnool	134	8,692	8,404	178	30	2·0	·36
Cuddapah	122	13,165	12,656	252	71	1·9	·56
Anantapur	4	7,325	7,144	86	27	1·2	·38
Total ...	1,805	431,653	444,988	26,791	4,211	6·3	·94

Male pupils advanced from 21,939 to 26,791, or by 22 per cent., and female pupils from 3,691 to 4,211, or by 14 per cent. Compared with the other classes of the community, Panchamas made the greatest advance during the year, though, in every 10,000 of the population, only 630 boys and 94 girls of the Panchama classes were at school. The progress made during the year may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but the elevation of this class from its present degraded condition of semi-serfdom must necessarily be a matter of time and money.

The map hereto attached shows the extent of the education of Panchama boys in the several districts of the Presidency. Five districts had under instruction over 10 per cent. of Panchama boys of school-going age, Madras being credited with 56 per cent. of boys and 20 per cent. of girls. Kistna contained over 400 schools and Nellore over 250 schools for the special education of Panchamas, while five other districts, viz., Gódávari, Kurnool, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, had each over 100 such schools. The local boards, I am glad to observe, are generally evincing an increasing interest in the education of these classes.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

137. The number of Government schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari at the close of the last two official years was as shown in the margin. There was a net increase of three schools, with a decrease of 28 pupils. Owing to the extremely backward character of the tracts, results schools do not thrive there, and the straitened condition of the finances of the Department does not permit of the establishment of new schools, even in localities where they are in demand.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Agencies.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	53	1,951	53	1,917
Vizagapatam ...	50	1,346	48	1,220
Gódávari ...	43	1,072	48	1,204
Total ...	146	4,369	149	4,341

In the agency of Ganjám there were, on the whole, 78 schools with 2,580 pupils on the 31st March last as against 85 schools with 2,736 scholars on the corresponding date in 1893. Of the 53 schools under departmental management, 24 were

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of the lower secondary, 12 of the upper primary, and the rest of the lower primary grade. There were, besides, 15 aided Primary schools with 423 pupils and 10 unaided Primary schools with 240 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 aided schools with 466 pupils and 11 unaided schools with 302 pupils. Aided and unaided schools thus fell in number. Uriya is the vernacular in most of the above schools, and instruction is given in Khond in a few isolated schools. It may be stated here that the majority of the Lower Secondary schools are purely vernacular institutions, and have the First Form as the highest standard.

In the agency tracts of Vizagapatam there were in all 134 schools with 2,612 pupils as against 131 schools with 2,757 pupils in 1892–93. Of the 134 schools, 48 with 1,220 pupils were under departmental management as against 50 with 1,346 pupils. Four of them were Lower Secondary, 24 Upper Primary, and the rest Lower Primary schools ; 45 schools with 792 pupils as against 38 schools with 711 pupils were on the aided list, and 20 schools with 338 pupils as against 21 with 437 scholars were unaided. Besides these, 21 indigenous schools with 262 pupils submitted returns for 1893-94 as against 22 schools with 263 pupils in 1892–93. The advance under aided schools is gratifying, and it partly accounts for the slight decrease under unaided and indigenous schools.

In the Gódávari agency the total number of schools was 64 with 1,506 pupils as against 53 schools with 1,340 pupils. Of the 64 schools, as many as 48 with 1,204 pupils were maintained by the Department, as against 43 with 1,072 scholars. Only one of them, namely, the Bhadráchalam school, was of the lower secondary grade. It contained 74 pupils on the rolls, as against 75. Of the remaining 47 schools, 22 were of the upper primary grade and the rest of the lower primary grade. There were only nine aided schools with a total strength of 224, as against six such schools in 1892–93 ; one of these was the Lower Secondary school at Dummagudam under the management of the Church Mission Society. It was 100 strong as against 98. There were also five unaided schools with 62 pupils, as against four such, and two indigenous schools with 16 pupils, as against none in the previous year. It will thus appear that, on the whole, this agency showed progress during the year. The Assistant Inspector reports that both the Superintendents did a fair amount of work. According to his statement, there were 17 schools intended for aborigines, of which 15 were Government schools, one was a Board school and one an aided school. Their total strength was 355, including 326 aborigines.

Taken as a whole, the above three agencies must be considered to have retrograded to some extent during the year. Though, nominally, schools increased from 269 to 276, the number of pupils on the rolls fell from 6,833 to 6,698. The fall is confined to Ganjám and Vizagapatam, especially the former, which showed a decline in 1892–93 also. It may be observed that there are several impediments to the development of elementary education in these agencies, the scantiness of funds being the foremost. The unhealthy character of the tracts, the inability of the Sub-Assistants to pay annually more visits than one to the hill schools, the general inefficiency of the Superintendents, and lastly the apathy of the people are among the various obstacles to progress.

The aborigines in the Kurnool district, known as *Chentsus*, chiefly dwell on the Nallamala and Yerramala Hills. The Boarding school at Birhuti in the Nandikotkur taluk under the management of the Local Board, adverted to in the previous report, continued to work; but the number of pupils fell from 29 to 15, owing, as reported by the Assistant Inspector, to omission on the part of the Local Board to continue to supply the pupils with food and clothing for the first few months of the year under report. At the Sub-Assistant's examination for grant, 15 pupils were presented, all under the Infant standard, and 11 were successful. A sum of Rs. 175 was spent by the Board during the year on food and clothing, as also on the purchase of slates and class books for the use of the children. The Assistant Inspector suggests the opening of a similar school at Chintala. The proposal, when formally made, will receive due consideration.

The aboriginal tribes inhabiting Kistna are known as *Lambadies* and *Chentsus*, the former forming the majority. There was a Board school for Lambadies at Budavada in the Nandigama taluk. It contained 20 pupils on the rolls on the 31st

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

March last, of whom 16 were Lambadies. According to the Assistant Inspector's report, a result school with ten pupils was recently started for the same class at Vallampeta in the Vissannapeta division, and its conversion into a Board school is under contemplation. With a view to improve the condition of these inhabitants, it is very desirable that Board schools should gradually be started in places where there is a sufficient school-going population.

The *Yenadies* are the only aboriginal class scattered over Nellore. They are found in large numbers at Sríharikóta in the Pólúru division, as also in its vicinity. They are as a rule engaged in menial service. At Sríharikóta there is a Board school of the upper primary grade; but very few of the Yenadies take advantage of it. In all the Board schools of the district, education is given *gratis* to the children of this class. According to the Assistant Inspector's report, the American Baptist Mission has been paying some attention to the improvement of this class of the community. On the 31st March last there was only one school, and that was an unaided one, specially intended for this class. It was 17 strong. Much, therefore, remains to be done for the improvement of this backward tribe.

The tribes inhabiting the Nilgiris are composed mainly of Badagas, Kotas and Todas, the first forming the majority. For Badagas there were eight Board, 16 aided, and five unaided schools with 356, 403 and 104 pupils, respectively, as against 10 Board, 18 aided and five unaided schools with a total strength of 833 pupils. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding a decrease of four schools, the aggregate strength rose from 833 to 863. For Kotas there were two aided schools with 30 pupils as against three (two aided and one unaided) with 31 pupils. For Todas again there were two unaided schools with 51 pupils, as against one with 20 pupils. In all Board schools pupils are supplied with slates and class books *gratis*. All the aided and unaided schools above referred to were under the management of European missionaries, whose active interest in the education of these backward classes is most creditable to them.

In the whole Presidency, 2,197 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction on the 31st March last, as against 2,288 boys and 93 girls on the corresponding date in the preceding year. One was in the upper secondary, 21 were in the lower secondary, and 2,237 in the primary stage. Of the remaining 31 pupils, four were attending special schools, and 27 were in private Vernacular schools.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

138. Returns were furnished by 4,030 indigenous and private schools with 77,062 pupils as against 3,455 schools with 65,894 pupils in the previous year. Malabar returned the largest number of schools, namely, 467 with 16,457 pupils, and it was closely followed by North Arcot which returned 451 schools with 7,366 pupils. There was, however, a great disparity in the average strength of the schools in these two districts, viz., 35 in the former, as against 16 in the latter. Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly furnished statistics for 392, 366 and 328 schools, respectively, while in point of strength they differed but slightly, the number on the rolls on the 31st March last being 7,274, 7,184 and 7,122, respectively. Only five schools have been returned for the Nilgiris, and 14 for Kurnool. The very small number of schools, especially in the latter district, is probably due to incomplete registration.

School.	Total amount drawn.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Sanskrit School, Kollur	6	0	0
Do. Malayanur	115	0	0
Do. Sríperumbúdur	270	0	0
Do. Injikollai	230	0	0
Do. Theruvasanallur	147	0	0
Do. Konerirajapuram	6	0	0
Do. Ganapathi Agraharam ...	120	0	0
Chatram Sanskrit School	120	0	0
Rajamadam Chatram School	14	6	0
Sanskrit Bhashamanjari Patasala, Bellary.	132	0	0
Total ...	1,160	6	0

In the margin is given a list of the indigenous Sanskrit schools which received aid from Provincial Funds during the year, with the amounts drawn by them as salary and furniture and other special grants. On the whole, ten schools were aided as against nine in the year previous. Two of the nine schools that appeared in the report for 1892–93, namely, those at Venkatagiri and Anatandavapuram, ceased to exist, and in their place, three new schools received.

grants. The total amount drawn was Rs. 1,160–6–0 as against Rs. 562. All but the last three schools were recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.

Number and strength of indigenous and private Secondary schools.

139. A comparative statement of indigenous and private Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools, as they stood on the last day of 1892–93 and of 1893–94, is furnished below, classified according to the languages studied therein.

	High Schools.		Middle Schools.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
English	...	...	2	
Sanskrit	9	4	75	126
Arabic	3	2	39	34
Total ...	12	6	116	160

The two Middle English Schools, which appeared in the returns for 1892–93, have been transferred to the list of Sanskrit schools, as English ceased to form part of their curriculum.

A list of the Sanskrit High Schools, with their strength, as it stood on the 31st March last, is given in the margin. Four schools were returned as against nine in the previous year. Of the nine High schools in 1892–93, only two, viz., those at Tiruvádi and Sríperumbúdúr, continued to exist as such; of the remaining seven, six schools, namely, three at Bellary and one each at Kampli, Narayanakeri and Harpanahalli, have been reduced to the lower secondary grade, while the second school at Kampli appears to have been closed. Two new schools, on the other hand, namely, those at Chidambaram and Tirupati, furnished returns during the year. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of institutions, the total strength has increased. The Sríperumbúdúr school, which was visited by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, is reported to have been doing good work, though it is to some extent hampered by want of funds: the total cost of maintaining it during 1893–94 was Rs. 1,727. The Tiruvádi school, which is under the management of the Tanjore Taluk Board and is supported from Chatram funds, was also in a satisfactory condition.

	Strength on the 31st March 1894.
Sríperumbúdúr Sanskrit School ...	69
Sanskrit Vidya Kalpavoli Patasala, Tirupati	56
Ponnambala Pillai's Patasala, Chidambaram	13
Sanskrit School, Tiruvádi	87
Total ...	225

Of the three Arabic High schools which appeared in the report for 1892–93, the two at Vellore continued to work, though their total strength fell from 210 to 157, while the school at Hospet, which had been struggling for existence, collapsed during the year.

Sanskrit Middle schools were distributed as below. The total number of schools rose from 75 to 126, and scholars from 1,316 to 2,264:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám ...	2	31	Anantapur ...	3	37	Trichinopoly ...	1	12
Vizagapatam ...	12	230	Cuddapah ...	2	32	Madura ...	8	125
Gódávari ...	5	73	North Arcot ...	3	33	Tinnevelly ...	4	72
Kistna ...	2	26	South Arcot ...	11	170	Malabar ...	7	109
Nellore ...	2	32	Coimbatore ...	1	24	South Canara ...	33	663
Chingleput ...	9	102	Salem ...	1	11			
Bellary ...	8	85	Tanjore ...	19	397	Total ...	126	2,264

South Canara returned 27 more schools, and Gódávari, Nellore, Cuddapah and Malabar also furnished returns for a larger number of schools of this grade. Thirty-four Muhammadan schools submitted returns as against 39 in the previous year. South Arcot returned the largest number, namely, 16, Malabar and Salem coming next with six schools each.

Number and strength of indigenous and private Primary schools.

140. Indigenous and private Primary schools for boys increased from 3,310 to 3,839, and their strength from 61,755 to 72,388, as will be seen from the following summary:—

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Schools for Boys—		
Gánjam ...	133	2,254
Vizagapatam ...	108	1,575
Gódávari ...	104	1,699
Kistna ...	154	2,001
Kurnool ...	14	130
Nellore ...	111	1,322
Madras ...	143	2,768
Chingleput ...	179	2,702
Bellary ...	50	575
Anantapur ...	97	969
Cuddapah ...	50	601
North Arcot ...	429	6,762
South Arcot ...	233	3,628
Schools for Boys—*cont.*		
Coimbatore ...	135	2,271
Nilgiris ...	3	98
Salem ...	198	3,011
Tanjore ...	372	6,790
Trichinopoly ...	65	1,132
Madura ...	358	7,059
Tinnevelly ...	324	7,050
Malabar ...	454	15,710
South Canara ...	125	2,281
Total ...	3,839	72,388
Schools for Girls—		
Gódávari ...	2	29
Nellore ...	1	8
Cuddapah ...	5	65
North Arcot ...	16	358
South Arcot ...	1	35
Total ...	25	495
Grand total ...	3,864	72,883

The increase was mainly confined to the last four districts in the table, and to North Arcot and Salem. The bulk of the Quran schools appertained to Malabar, South Canara, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Besides the boys' schools, there were 25 indigenous and private schools intended for girls with 495 pupils as against 17 such schools with 281 pupils in the previous year. They were, however, confined to five districts, as noted in the statement.

Education in the Laccadives.

141. I regret my inability to record anything very favourable under this head. I would, however, sketch briefly what has been done, since the submission of the last report, towards the introduction of a system of instruction into these islands. The schools in the Laccadives were inspected by the Revenue Department early in 1891. Again, in December 1892, Mr. J. K. Batten, Acting Special Assistant Collector, Malabar, visited the islands and inspected the elementary schools at Androth, Agathi, Kavarathi and Minicoy, the only localities in the islands which contain schools. The examination was chiefly conducted by one Srinivasa Rau, the island clerk, who was once a schoolmaster. As the test relates to 1892–93, the matter should have, properly speaking, been recorded in the administration report for that year. But as this office was not in possession of the facts till after the submission of the report, I take the opportunity of noticing them in the present report. The numbers presented and passed and the amounts earned by each school were as noted in the margin. As Local Fund operations have not been extended to the islands, the grants were given from Provincial Funds under G.O., No. 696, dated 11th October 1893. On a reference to the results, it will be observed that, except those of the Androth school, they were not encouraging. The figures noted in the margin appertain to the examination in Malayalam. All the four were day schools. Besides giving instruction in Malayalam during the day, the teacher of Androth held a night school in which Hindustani formed the subject of instruction. Nineteen of the 31 pupils of the day school and 15 others, elderly men, formed its strength. The former were examined under the first class and the latter under the second; and the results were creditable, nine having passed in the former and twelve in the latter. The heads under which the schools were tested were reading, meaning, dictation, copy and arithmetic. The pronunciation was generally bad, and meaning and arithmetic were not intelligently taught. The chief drawbacks pointed out by Mr. Batten may be summarised thus: (*a*) Want of efficient and full-time teachers, those now employed, besides being untrained and inefficient, holding other posts; (*b*) great laxity of discipline; (*c*) want of necessary appliances, such as blackboards, &c.; (*d*) want of suitable school-houses at convenient sites, so as to be easily resorted to by children, and (*e*) the most unsatisfactory attendance of pupils, which was due to the fact that the teachers were not, under the abovementioned circumstances, able to hold school regularly. Owing to the infrequent intercourse between the islands and the mainland, and owing also to the very heavy work which has devolved on the Inspecting officers, this Department has not been able as yet to do very much towards the educational advancement of these islanders.

Locality.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Amount earned.
			RS.
Androth	31	15	* 100
Agathi	2	1	4
Kavarathi	6	...	...
Minicoy	18	3	12
Total ...	57	19	116

* Includes grants passed for Hindustani pupils also.

Books.

As regards the publication of suitable text-books for the use of the islanders, the matter is still under correspondence. I regret to report that in consequence of his transfer to the Central Circle, Mr. Marsden has not been able to do towards the preparation of text-books as much as he could otherwise have done. In January last, he submitted a report stating that he had come across one Seyed Sana Ullah, a Moulvi, and a Dekkani Muhammadan, who, according to him, "is a well educated man, knows a little English, has a fair acquaintance with Persian and Arabic, and knows Malayalam and Hindustani very well; his native tongue is Hindustani, but he has lived in Malabar all his life, studied Malayalam as his vernacular in school and knows the language well." The Moulvi is also reported to be the author of several works in Malayalam, one of them, a First book, being written somewhat on the lines on which Government wishes the readers for the islands to be prepared. The book is a Malayalam Reader printed in Arabic character. It would appear that the Moulvi has expressed his willingness to take up the work of preparing the Readers, and that, as regards terms, he will, as an experiment, undertake the preparation of the First Reader for the small remuneration of Rs. 100. Before finally settling the question, I thought it better to see the books that he has already published, and, with this object, I have requested that a copy of each of his works be sent to me. On receipt of them, I will ascertain the capabilities of the author, and address Government on the subject.

XIII.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

142. The general committee met twice during the year under review. In September 1893 a printed list of approved text-books was furnished by the committee, but the columns 'for what Standard or Form' and 'Portion prescribed,' which had originally been filled up, were found to have been subsequently struck out. It was then pointed out to the committee that there is comparatively little difficulty in deciding whether a book is suitable or not as a text-book, but great difficulty in determining the standard or form for which it is suitable. A revised list was received in February last. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the number of books referred to the committee since its formation in 1892, and the number of books recommended or reported on by it till the close of the past official year :—

Name of language.	Number of books referred up to 1st April 1894.	Number of books on which opinion was expressed up to 1st April 1894.
English—		
Prose and Poetry	284	74
Grammar and Composition	100	18
History and Geography	107	27
Mathematics	124	42
Miscellaneous	120	11
Tamil	61	17
Telugu	48	9
Malayalam	18	5
Canarese	17	6
Latin and Greek	70	...
French and German	51	...
Total ...	1,000	209

There were no less than ten vacancies in the committee during the year under review, but only one of them was duly filled up by the appointment of Mr. Quinn.

Books. The committee sustained a serious loss in the death of Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada Mudaliyar.

Educational Library and Museum.

143. The want of sufficient accommodation has rendered it impossible to place the library under a systematic control. As early as June 1893, Dr. Duncan reported to Government that the library had already outstripped the accommodation available, and that this partly accounted for his request that the Madras Literary Society should be removed to the new Connemara Library. Since then, a large number of specimens of educational books has been received from England and other places, besides three show cases—two from Messrs. Macmillan and Company and one from Messrs. George Bell and Sons—containing a choice collection of books, maps, diagrams and other educational appliances suitable for use in schools. All that the Director has hitherto been able to do in the matter has been to place the newly-received books and cases wherever he could find space for them, and to advertize them in the official gazette from time to time, for the information of persons interested in education. When the Literary Society is removed to the Connemara Public Library, more space will be available, and necessary steps will be taken to place the library and museum on a satisfactory footing.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

144. Early in the beginning of the year under review, Dr. Oppert retired from the Curatorship and M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A., took charge of the appointment on the 11th May 1894.

The number of visitors fell slightly from 1,365 to 1,164. These numbers do not, however, denote that the visitors were all different persons. There was a large increase, from 79 to 308, in the number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year. One hundred and four manuscripts were purchased and 204 were acquired by gift, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 36 and 43 respectively. Little progress was made in the publication of the catalogues of the library. The alphabetical index was the only catalogue published during the year. The publication of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts was not proceeded with during the year under review, but the Curator hopes to complete it during the current official year and to add a similar descriptive list for Tamil, Telugu and Canarese manuscripts.

Registration of books.

145. There was a decrease from 928 to 798 in the number of publications registered during the year under review. This decrease was mainly attributable to the discontinuance of certain serial publications containing parts of standard works and issued in monthly parts for the convenience of subscribers, and to the non-publication in time of similar works due for the period. Of the registered publications, 633 were books and 165 periodicals, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 749 and 179 respectively. A classification of the registered works under the three heads—'Original works,' 'Republications' and 'Translations' is furnished below, and the figures under each head are compared with those of the previous year :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Original works ...	177	164	321	328	28	33	89	90	615	615
Republications ...	63	10	108	76	43	26	11	9	225	121
Translations ...	1	2	76	52	3	...	8	8	88	62
Total ...	241	176	505	456	74	59	108	107	928	798

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of original works registered during the year was the same as in the previous year, and that there was a decrease of 46 and 30 per cent. respectively under 'Republications' and 'Translations.' The large decrease under 'Republications' was probably due to the working of the Text-Book Committee, which has necessarily placed publishers

under an uncertainty as to their works being recognized and included in the list of approved text-books. Books.

The names of the various centres of publication of the registered works and the number of works contributed by each in English and in the vernacular languages of Southern India are given below:—

Stations.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	230	399	629	175	301	476
2. Tanjore	3	32	35	3	66	69
3. South Arcot	...	38	38	...	41	41
4. Calicut	1	41	42	1	33	34
5. Gódávari	7	29	36	7	25	32
6. Nellore	...	12	12	1	27	28
7. Mangalore	...	...	...	...	28	28
8. Masulipatam	...	3	3	3	14	17
9. Coimbatore	2	11	13	...	12	12
10. Vizagapatam	3	19	22	...	10	10
11. Venkatagiri	...	...	...	1	9	10
12. Cuddapah	...	9	9	...	9	9
13 Trichinopoly	10	5	15	4	4	8
14. Bellary	2	2	4	5	3	8
15. Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	7	7
16. Tellicherry	...	...	...	1	1	2
17. Salem	2	6	8	...	2	2
18. Berhampore	...	..	...	1	...	1
19. Karvetnagar	...	10	10	...	1	1
20. Madura	...	1	1	...	1	1
21. Bobbili	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	1	1
23. Palamcottah	1	8	9	...	...	...
24. South Canara	5	30	35	...	...	...
25. Vellore	1	5	6	...	...	...
26. Tranquebar	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	267	661	928	202	596	798

Though Madras takes precedence of all other stations in the above list, with about 60 per cent. of the total number of registered publications, yet the figure recorded does not compare favourably with the publishing activity exhibited during the previous year. Tanjore has gone far ahead of the other mofussil stations and South Arcot stands next, the former having contributed 69 works, mostly in Sanskrit, and the latter 41.

Classified according to languages 176 of the publications were English, 211 Tamil, 177 Telugu, 32 Malayalam, 26 Canarese, 6 Hindustani, 2 Mahrathi, 2 Arabic, 57 Sanskrit (in Malayalam, Grantha or Nágari characters) and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. More than 35 per cent. of the registered works were religious in their aim and about 20 per cent. educational. The number of works registered for copyright was 235 against 240 in the previous year.

Book Department.

146. In February 1894 the Text-Book Committee condemned the Government copyright vernacular readers as unsuitable for use in their present form, and recommended their early revision and republication, so as to meet the requirements of the several standards and forms. As the committee has been unable to recommend any other secular readers as suitable for use in schools, necessary steps have been taken to give effect to its wishes. The revised editions of the several readers are expected to be ready before the close of the current official year. The Indian Kindergarten, Part I, in English and the Malayalam translation of the First Book of Agriculture were published for the first time during the year under review. The Hindustani version of the First Book of Agriculture approached completion. The translations of Mrs. Brander's Domestic Economy in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Malayalam and Canarese were completed during the year.

The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the sale of Government copyright books published by private firms during the official year 1893-94.

Books.

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	35	187,936	30,287
Empress of India Press	12	215,756	19,718
Foster Press	9	28,700	4,344
Srinivasa Varadachari and Company	2	590	863
Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	2	1,861	566
Graves, Cookson and Company	2	125,000	3,238
National Press, Tanjore	1	1,332	333
Total ...	...	561,175	59,349

The value of Government books added to stock and sold during the year by the S.P.C.K. and the Basel Mission Book and Tract depositories is given in the following abstract stock account:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.			Basel Mission Depository.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893...	.....	16,650 8 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893.	.....	7,687 1 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of 290 copies of 'Theory of Strains' and other books transferred to the depository for sale ...	.....	664 0 0	Value of books printed by the mission during the year	.....	17,656 4 0
		17,314 8 3			25,343 5 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Value of books sold for commission during the year	1,060 0 6		Value of books sold wholesale to the mission during the year	17,656 4 0	
Value of books disposed of on tender ...	2,272 5 0		Value of books (on commission sale) sold and issued free ...	56 7 0	
Value of books disposed of by auction sale ..	10,691 12 9		Value of books written off	178 4 0	
Value of books distributed gratis to Government institutions.	2,870 5 0				17,890 15 0
		16,894 7 3			
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894	.....	420 1 0	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894.		7,452 6 0

The effect of the circular issued in March 1893 to 98 heads of Government institutions and adverted to in paragraph 149 on page 96 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892–93 was that Rs. 2,870–5–0 worth of books were distributed gratis during the year under report for prize distribution or for library or class use. In January 1894 tenders were invited for the purchase of a few saleable books, and Rs. 2,272–5–0 worth of such books were sold to the highest tenderer, viz., the School Book Society—for Rs. 1,136–2–6. With the exception of the following Uriya books, for which no sale could be expected in Madras, all the other books, the nominal value of which was Rs. 10,691–12–9, were sold by public auction at the S.P.C.K. Depository for Rs. 2,977–3–0. The stock of Government books on sale at the S.P.C.K. was thus reduced to Rs. 420–1–0, details of which are given below:—

Uriya.

Name of book.	Number of copies.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
Sanitary Primer	533	33	5	0
Duncan's Asia	119	22	5	0
Hand-book of Gymnastics	725	181	4	0
Fables, Part I	1,205	37	10	6
Do. Part II	479	14	15	6
Do. Part III	15	0	15	0
Glossary to Nitikatha	172	5	6	0
Grammar	540	25	5	0
Partiganita, Part III	271	67	12	0
Lacey's Grammar	9	1	2	0
Easy Arithmetic	36	3	15	0
A Short Account of the Madras Presidency generally, with Ganjám in detail	836	26	2	0
Total ...	...	420	1	0

Particulars of the Canarese and Malayalam books printed by, and sold wholesale to, the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository are given below :— BOOKS.

Name of book.	Language.	Size of edition.	Cost of publishing.	Sale value of edition.	Selling price per copy.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. First Reader, Part II	Canarese ...	20,000	1,874 3 10	2,812 8 0	0 2 3
2. First Reader, Part I ...	Malayalam ...	30,000	1,526 6 0	2,343 12 0	0 1 3
3 First Reader, Part II	Do. ..	20,000	2,068 12 3	2,812 8 0	0 2 3
4. Fourth Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	3,000	919 4 4	1,218 12 0	0 6 6
5. Fourth Reader, Part I	Malayalam ...	2,000	604 14 0	781 4 0	0 6 3
6. Second Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	5,000	1,181 12 0	1,640 10 0	0 5 3
7. Fourth Reader, Part II	Malayalam	2,000	650 7 0	843 12 0	0 6 9
8 Second Reader	Anglo-Canarese.	3,000	760 0 6	1,078 2 0	0 5 9
9. First Reader, Part I	Canarese ...	30,000	1,635 0 0	2,343 12 0	0 1 3
10 Third Reader	Malayalam	8,000	1,170 8 0	1,500 0 0	0 3 0
11. First Book of Agriculture ...	Do.	1,000	212 13 6	281 4 0	0 4 6
	Total	124,000	12,604 1 5	17,656 4 0	.....

The amount of Rs. 178 shown as value of books written off by the B.G.M. depository represents the value of the stock of old editions of the Grant-in-Aid Code in Canarese and Malayalam.

The Government stock of registers with the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam, was disposed of during the year as follows :—

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of stock on 1st April 1893	48 5 5	48 5 5
Value of registers sold during the year	6 4 1	...
Value of registers ordered to be distributed free	42 1 4	48 5 5

The nominal value of the entire stock of Government books on the 31st March 1894 is compared below with that on 1st April 1893 :—

	1st April 1893.	31st March 1894.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
S.P.C K. Depository .. .	16,650 8 3	420 1 0
Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	7,687 1 0	* 7,452 6 0
Superintendent, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam	48 5 5	*Nil.*
Total	24,385 14 8	7,872 7 0

Steps have already been taken to dispose of the balance of stock of Government books before the close of the current official year.

The following are the receipts relating to Government books :—

Receipts.

		RS. A. P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K. on commission sale		1,474 6 0
Sale-proceeds realized on sale by auction		2,077 3 0
		3,551 9 0
Deduct—	RS. A. P.	
Discount	79 14 10	
Commission and other charges	430 4 4	
		510 3 2
Net—		
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Secretary, S.P.C.K.		3,041 5 10
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore .		1,529 15 5
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Director of Public Instruction for books disposed of on tender		1,136 2 6
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Director of Public Instruction for old books disposed of in his office		73 10 11
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Vizagapatam Treasury by the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam		6 4 1
Total ...		5,787 6 9

	Number of copies.	Nominal Value. RS A. P.
1 Gundert's Malayalam-English Dictionary	86	1,247 0 0
2. Konkani-English Dictionary	132	1,320 0 0
3. Tulu-English Dictionary	383	2,298 0 0
4. English-Tulu Dictionary	383	2,298 0 0
5. Malayalam Gymnastics	863	269 11 0
6. Canarese Gymnastics	63	19 11 0
Total ...		7,452 6 0

SCHOLARSHIPS.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

147. As in the previous year, only five out of eight scholarships notified were awarded on the results of the B.A. degree Examination to enable the holders to continue their studies for the M.A. degree Examination—three for Branch II-A, one for Branch II-B and one for Branch III-C. Three of these were made tenable in the Presidency College and two in the Madras Christian College.

Four scholarships of Rs. 15 and six of Rs. 10 each were awarded on the results of the First Examination in Arts to enable the holders thereof to qualify for the B.A. degree. One of the students was a Panchama Christian, one a Pattunúlkar, one a Uriya, and seven were Muhammadans.

In consequence of the unfavourable results of the Matriculation Examination, only six out of 24 scholarships notified for the year were taken up. One of the students was a Panchama, one a Uriya, one a Mappilla and three were Muhammadans.

Nine colleges received scholarship grants at varying rates under the provisions of Chapter VII of the old Grant-in-Aid Code. Of the total amount of Rs. 4,213 drawn as scholarship grants, Rs. 2,190 appertained to the Madras Christian College, Rs. 806 to St. Joseph's College and Rs. 439 to the S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly. The total number of students who received scholarships was 129.

The expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges aggregated Rs. 28,576, of which Rs. 13,015 were from Provincial funds, the balance having been met from endowments and subscriptions.

Scholarships in Professional Colleges.

148. In the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture Rs. 1,067 and Rs. 3,121, respectively, were expended from Provincial funds on scholarships; and Rs. 806 were drawn by the Teachers' College, as scholarships from the Victoria Technical Institute funds.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

149. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 404 were paid from Provincial funds to Uriya pupils on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Government also expended on scholarships Rs. 429 in its girls' schools, Rs. 24 in Board schools and 1,693 in aided schools. Three scholarships were awarded on the results of the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations.

Ten schools drew altogether Rs. 1,447 as scholarship grants from Provincial funds under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and 99 pupils received scholarships at varying rates.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 8,516 on scholarships in schools general, Rs. 3,997 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 14 from Local funds and Rs. 4,505 from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous sources.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

150. On stipends to civil medical pupils in the school department of the Madras Medical College and on scholarships in the School of Engineering Rs. 6,339 and Rs. 3,074, respectively, were expended from Provincial funds. The expenditure on scholarships in the School of Arts amounted to Rs. 2,829, of which Rs. 1,104 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 60 from the Coimbatore District Board funds, Rs. 1,009 from the Victoria Technical Institute funds and Rs. 356 and Rs. 300 from the Pudukkóttai and Maisur State funds. Rs. 180 were also drawn from the Walker scholarship fund attached to the School of Engineering.

In Board Institutions Rs. 4,942 were expended on scholarships and stipends, Rs. 316 from Provincial and Rs. 2,958 from Local funds and Rs. 1,668 from endowments.

Three aided special schools drew Rs. 582 from Provincial, Rs. 72 from Local and Rs. 27 from Municipal funds as scholarships awarded on the results of the Government Technical Examinations. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 613, Rs. 745, Rs. 625 and Rs. 3,232, respectively, were drawn by the Victoria Technical Institute, the Anjuman Industrial school, the Madras School of Music and the Nazareth Art and Industrial school. In the last three institutions, 57 students received scholarships.

Gymnastic scholarships.

151. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 1,788 were paid to teachers who attended the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College. The successful working of the institution has already been noticed. No grants were given to the gymnastic training class conducted by the Srírangam Municipality, nor to a similar class that was worked in connection with the Palghat College.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The Students' Hostel Movement.

152. One of the most important features in the year's operations was the attempt made to remedy an evil which has long been felt as a blot on our educational system, viz., the want of suitable boarding accommodation for students who come to large centres where they have no relatives or friends to whose care they can be entrusted. Students flock, in large numbers, to such educational centres as Madras, Kumbakónam, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry, where there are first-grade colleges. They are left, homeless and friendless, entirely to their own devices, and experience has shown that they are, in most cases, badly housed and ill-fed. They live in so-called hotels under no sort of supervision or control, and are necessarily exposed to the temptations incidental to large cities. It is, therefore, no matter for surprise that the moral tone and discipline of such students suffer, and that they are often led astray and contract evil habits. Since the famous Educational Despatch of 1854, which has not inaptly been termed 'the intellectual charter of India,' much has been done for the intellectual development of the natives of this country, but little for their moral and physical culture. The progress of higher education from the year 1854 has, indeed, been marvellous. Since the foundation of the Madras University in the year 1857 as many as 3,756 students have graduated and 9,359 have passed the F.A. Examination. The Government of India, in their Resolution of 1888 on discipline and moral training, invited the attention of Local Governments to the necessity of giving a more moral bent to education in this country, and the Education Commission suggested the desirability of introducing the boarding-house system. The key-note of the last eloquent address at the Convocation of the Madras University was 'discipline,' and the Honorable the Rev. Dr. Miller has supplied the wants of his own college, as regards boarding accommodation, by establishing the admirably managed institution known as the 'Christian College Students' Home.' But, beyond the impetus given to physical training as a measure of developing a manly spirit, little has hitherto been done in the direction of carrying into effect the views of the Government of India as regards the importance of paying greater attention to the moral side of education. It is needless to say that little good can result from such moral lessons and habits of discipline as may be inculcated in the school-room, if students are kept under no sort of control or guidance outside the school walls. It was, accordingly, decided to take advantage of the popular sympathy aroused by the death of the late Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, to invite subscriptions for the purpose of founding a Students' Hostel in Madras. A public meeting, at which His Excellency Lord Wenlock presided, was convened "for the purpose of concerting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Rai Bahadur Ranganadam Mudaliar," and it was decided to found a hostel in connection with his name. The original proposal was to found one hostel, but it was found that two were necessary—one for North and the other for South Madras. The difficulty was met by the liberality of Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.I.E., who offered the munificent gift of Rs. 50,000 for a hostel in North Madras. The subscriptions promised at the meeting amounted to Rs. 45,650, which, with the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 and further subscriptions expected, made up Rs. 75,000 for the Southern or 'Victoria Students' Hostel.' For the northern hostel, the Government grant of Rs. 25,000, with Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar's gift of Rs. 50,000, made up three-quarters of a lakh. The total sum promised at the meeting was, therefore, nearly a lakh and-a-half of rupees. It may also be mentioned that Messrs. George Bell and Sons, Publishers of London, generously offered to present books to the value of £30 to the library of each of the hostels. A committee was subsequently formed for the purpose of collecting further subscriptions throughout the Presidency. It is satisfactory to note

GENERAL REMARKS.

that the movement has already extended into the mofussil. The Jesuit Fathers at Trichinopoly, with commendable energy, have opened a hostel for Brahmans in connection with St. Joseph's College, and it is, I am informed, attended by 200 students. They contemplate opening another for Sudras. It is also proposed to establish a hostel at Rajahmundry, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,000 have already been promised for the purpose. Proposals have also been made to utilize the sum of Rs. 30,000, which was subscribed in Tanjore for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, for the foundation of a students' home at Kumbakónam. There is also some prospect of a hostel being established at Vizianagram, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram having interested himself in the matter. Nothing more could be done in the matter of the Madras hostels before the end of the year; but I may mention that it was proposed to connect them with the local University, the members of the managing committee to be appointed by the Syndicate of that body. This may be regarded as a most important step, for the association of the movement with the University will, doubtless, give it prestige and strength. I trust, however, that the present movement is only a first step and an earnest of what is to come, and that, in time, every important college and school will be provided with its hostel. Lack of funds is the main obstacle to the establishment of hostels; but, where funds are insufficient, the experiment might be tried of introducing the 'licensed lodging-house system' as in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The 'tutorial system' which has been adopted in the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry Colleges is a step in this direction, as I understand that the tutors concerned are required to visit the hotels in which their pupils live and to see that they are suitable. It is creditable to the enterprize of the natives of this Presidency that the movement should have been of native inception, and I trust that it will result in improving the tone and discipline of our colleges and schools, and will tend to check that 'exclusively one-sided intellectual development' on which the Government of India animadvert in the Resolution above quoted.

Summary of progress.

153. From my remarks in the foregoing pages on the condition of collegiate and school education, Government will have observed that the year under report was one of sustained activity and progress. Arts colleges had no doubt fewer students on their rolls than in the previous two years, but this was wholly due to the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination. This is no matter for regret, as the higher attainments of young men now entering on the college course doubtless compensate for the loss in numerical strength. With the exception of the Medical College, the Professional colleges were better attended, and all of them bid fair to develop further, as the gradually increasing demand for technically-trained students, on the one hand, and the plethora of candidates for admission into Government service, on the other, must tend to divert the attention of students to technical studies. In the following summary, pupils in the secondary and primary stages of instruction at the close of each year during the past quinquennium are contrasted:—

Years.	Upper Secondary.		Lower Secondary.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1889–90	6,927	176	24,043	2,156	24,511	3,240	382,601	66,467
1890–91	8,051	228	21,833	2,395	27,598	3,502	435,740	76,448
1891–92	8,594	200	22,248	2,514	32,228	3,884	464,605	86,841
1892–93	10,076	273	23,423	2,717	35,825	4,071	491,155	92,318
1893–94	10,806	314	25,336	2,719	36,913	4,464	491,185	92,628

The above figures are significant, as indicating the rapid advance which upper secondary education both of boys and of girls has been making of late and also the great impetus given to upper primary education by the Primary School Examination since its institution. The results of the University and departmental examinations were, in most cases, more favourable than those of the previous year. By a judicious administration of the Educational Rules, a larger number of Secondary and Upper Primary schools were supplied with more suitable accommodation and better furniture and apparatus. Board schools and aided Upper Secondary schools realized a larger income from fees, and this is just what is desired, as, owing

GENERAL REMARKS.

to the exiguity of the finances at the disposal of the Department and of local boards, the amount of State aid to such institutions cannot be increased in proportion to their growing and legitimate demands. The provisions of the new Grant-in-aid Code are calculated to effect further improvement in the internal management and economic condition of aided institutions generally.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

154. In the following statement districts are arranged in order of the proportion of the villages, or groups of hamlets in close proximity, containing a population of 200 or more inhabitants and provided with one or more public or private schools, to the total number of villages or groups of hamlets with that population. The new census tables lately supplied have enabled me to take the correct number of villages. I have not included Malabar in the summary, as statistics of schools have not been furnished to me with reference to *désams*, each of which was reckoned as a village in the last census, instead of *amsams* which were each held to constitute a village in the census of 1881 :—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kistna	1,593	245	1,306	125	82	51
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	1,984	544	78	28
Bellary	733	53	575	32	78	60
Chingleput	1,458	530	1,099	362	75	68
Tinnevelly	1,258	249	868	34	69	14
Coimbatore	1,295	175	886	41	68	23
Kurnool	724	75	492	42	68	56
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,630	147	67	31
Nilgiris	50	...	30	...	60	...
Cuddapah	1,072	193	588	30	55	16
Gódávari	1,555	1,032	842	82	54	8
Tanjore	2,564	967	1,364	113	53	12
Nellore	1,434	351	757	30	53	9
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	675	21	53	10
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,142	209	51	13
Anantapur	734	197	361	4	49	2
Ganjám	2,694	3,336	1,268	290	47	9
Madura	2,140	1,948	928	317	43	16
South Canara	1,071	215	395	12	37	6
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	979	46	33	1
Total ...	31,831	22,791	18,169	2,481	57	11

In five districts—Anantapur, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Vizagapatam—one-half of the villages containing sufficient material for a Primary school, viz., a minimum of 200 inhabitants, have not yet been provided with schools, and the attention of local boards and of the Inspecting officers of the Department will be directed to this fact, with a view to encourage the establishment of schools in the villages concerned. Nine districts had 60 per cent. or over of such villages provided with one or more schools. This is satisfactory, though the importance of opening schools in the other villages should be constantly kept in view as funds and trained teachers become available. Board schools which are not quite self-supporting, located in villages containing one or more aided schools, should gradually be closed and, with the funds thus rendered available, arrangements should be made for the opening of results schools in such villages as contain no schools, the villages being selected with reference to their population. Liberal assignments under the new Grant-in-aid Code should be offered to such schools until their permanency is fairly established. This is probably the best way by which primary education can, without much extra cost, be extended in remote villages, where private effort is not forthcoming. It is satisfactory to note that 11 per cent. of villages with a population of less than 200 have been provided with the means of educating their children. The example set by these will, I trust, be followed by villages more favourably circumstanced as regards population.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of primary education of boys in proportion to population of primary school-going age.

155. On the 31st March 1891 there were 515,736 boys in public and private Primary schools and classes, and the number rose to 595,181 on the 31st March 1894. The increase in the number of boys in the primary stage of instruction during the last triennium was thus over 15 per cent., while the increment of population during the same period approximated 4·5 per cent., taking the annual rate of increment of population at 1·5 per cent.—the average for ten years ending with February 1891. It would, therefore, appear that the advance in the number of children at school was about thrice as rapid as the increase in population. According to the last census there were 2,434,093 boys above the age of 4 and below the age of 10. Allowing for the increment during the past three years, it may be estimated that there must be approximately 2,543,627 children of primary school-going age at the close of the year under report. This would give the percentage of children at school as 23·4, which would signify, taking into account the fact that returns are not collected for all indigenous and private schools, that one child in every four is attending school. Seeing that, on the average, only 57 per cent. of villages containing 200 or more persons have, as yet, been provided with the means of instruction, the progress made in this Presidency in the education of the masses in the three R's under these circumstances must be considered satisfactory.

Further development of elementary education.

156. The remarks in the last paragraph lead to the even more important question as to what means exist for the further development of elementary education. I have stated in chapter II that the agency of Inspecting schoolmasters was strengthened during the year by the addition of 11 officers, and that a graduated scale of salaries for these officers has, on the recommendation of this Department, been introduced by several local boards. The agency of Sub-Assistant Inspectors is, in certain districts, quite unequal to the duties of inspection and examination devolving on it at present. But want of funds has been an insurmountable obstacle in the way of strengthening this agency. Undue hurry in conducting grant examinations is, it is needless to say, doubly injurious. It makes the examination superficial and mechanical and thus takes away that interest on the part of managers and pupils which is essential to progress, while, what is even more serious, large sums of public money have to be paid as grants on the results of such examinations. This matter merits careful consideration, and if the Inspecting agency is to cope with the increasing examination work thrown on it, it must ere long be strengthened. Another factor which is a *sine qua non* for any further extension of education is the assignment of additional funds. The results-system is the chief means whereby elementary, education is developed. But I find that, in the local and municipal budgets, only Rs. 2,33,480 and Rs. 78,310 have been assigned for results-grants during 1894–95 as against Rs. 2,23,020 and Rs. 81,010, respectively, in the previous year. Little can be done in the direction of extending primary education without additional expenditure. Local boards, especially in districts in which education has yet to make up a great deal of leeway, should respond more readily to the calls of the Department. They should remember that they have now been relieved of all charges in connection with the inspection of schools and the training of teachers. It is, therefore, incumbent on them to increase gradually their assignments for the extension of primary instruction.

Teaching staff employed in public Primary schools for boys.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
Hold trained teachers' certificates	4,268	4,093
Hold untrained teachers' certificates.	375	442
Hold general education certificates.	5,415	7,332
Hold no certificates whatever ...	12,756	11,844
Total ...	22,814	23,711

157. From the returns furnished regarding the qualifications of the teachers employed in Primary schools at the close of the year, and summarized in the margin, it will be observed that the number of unpassed teachers fell by 912, though the total number of teachers rose by 897. The proportion of unpassed men was thus reduced from 55·9 to 50 per cent. This is very satisfactory, and is the outcome of the operation of the Educational Rules. Under the stringent provisions of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, a further improvement may be expected in this direction. A decrease will be noticed in the number of men holding trained teachers' certificates. This is probably due to more accurate returns having been furnished under this head and to the omission from this category of teachers of

those who, though trained, have not yet secured certificates. Of the 11,867 teachers holding teachers' or general education certificates, five held second-grade collegiate, 210 upper secondary, 1,828 lower secondary and 9,824 primary certificates. GENERAL REMARKS.

158. It is gratifying to note that, during the year under report, two or more sessional schools were at work in every district, Madras and the Nilgiris excepted. The opening of two sessional schools in Madras has been sanctioned in the budget for the current year. With a view to minimize the number of unpassed teachers in municipalities, steps are being taken to work one or two sessional schools in all municipalities in which a separate Inspecting Schoolmaster is employed. Eighty-one sessional schools, attended by 1,135 teachers, worked during the year, as against 54 such schools, with 700 teacher-students, in the previous year. At the last Primary School Examination 538 teachers from the sessional schools were successful, a good proportion thereof passing for complete certificates. Though the above passes contributed, to some extent, to an increase in the percentage of passed men, as compared with that of 1892-93, there are still, as observed in the foregoing paragraph, about 50 per cent. of unpassed men among the teachers in public Primary schools. As the Madras Educational Rules will fully apply to all Lower Primary schools also from January 1895, and as schools failing to satisfy the Educational Rules and to secure the privilege of recognition will not be allowed aid from public funds, there is every prospect of the sessional schools being more largely attended than in the year under report.

Sessional schools.

159. Night schools made a substantial advance during the year. The number and strength of this class of schools on the 31st March last stood as below :—

Night schools.

Districts.	Schools.						Scholars.					
	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.
Ganjám ...	...	...	50	26	...	76	...	...	1,032	465	...	1,497
Vizagapatam ...	...	7	15	18	1	41	...	219	250	333	16	818
Gódávari ...	2	35	33	61	...	131	38	1,188	643	1,177	...	3,046
Kistna	...	7	42	76	1	126	...	168	799	1,176	10	2,153
Kurnool ...	...	...	4	3	1	8	...	...	35	24	8	67
Nellore... ...	...	...	22	50	...	72	...	...	304	692	...	996
Madras... ...	...	...	8	6	...	14	...	...	226	138	...	364
Chingleput ...	...	1	17	26	...	44	...	55	292	462	...	809
Bellary... ...	...	1	15	44	...	60	...	22	237	547	...	806
Anantapur ...	...	...	9	15	4	28	...	...	115	160	22	297
Cuddapah ...	...	...	24	17	...	41	...	...	341	227	...	568
North Arcot ...	...	...	21	33	...	54	...	...	339	528	...	867
South Arcot ...	...	...	28	56	...	84	...	...	558	1,124	...	1,682
Coimbatore ...	...	...	6	8	...	14	...	...	73	123	...	196
Nilgiris ...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	51	44	...	95
Salem	...	1	20	27	...	48	...	21	332	235	...	588
Tanjore ...	...	2	22	25	...	49	...	85	454	453	...	992
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	12	20	...	32	...	...	206	351	...	557
Madura ...	...	12	19	35	3	69	...	252	339	574	47	1,212
Tinnevelly ...	...	4	33	26	...	63	...	54	733	496	...	1,283
Malabar ...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	109	30	...	139
Total...	2	70	406	575	10	1,063	38	2,064	7,468	9,359	103	19,032
Total, 1892-93...	...	*63*	*320*	*544*	*7*	*934*	...	*1,677*	*5,887*	*9,005*	*80*	*16,649*

There was thus an increase of nearly 14 per cent. in schools and over 14 per cent. in scholars. Night classes were at work in connection with two of the Government schools in the Gódávari Agency. This is very satisfactory. All classes of schools, notably Aided schools, participated in the increase. Both the night schools returned by South Canara for 1892-93 appear to have been closed and five other districts had fewer schools than in the previous year. Kistna, Nellore and South Arcot, on the other hand, returned a much larger number of such schools. Four of the aided schools with 61 pupils and five unaided schools with 84 pupils were of the lower secondary grade and the rest of the primary standard. The Department does not encourage the establishment of night schools of the lower secondary grade. It is sufficient if, in schools of this kind, instruction is given up to the upper primary standard.

160. Three schools for the blind were at work as in the previous year, and Miss Askwith reports as follows on their progress :—

Schools for the blind.

GENERAL REMARKS.

"The schools for the blind in Palamcottah were established in 1890. The "reading is taught entirely according to Moon's system and has been most suc- "cessful. Till this year, Arithmetic was taught only mentally; now Braille's "slates are used, but the pupils are not yet efficient in the use of them.

"As the blind of this country are much neglected in their own homes and are, "therefore, not mentally prepared when they come here for difficult and intricate "study, Moon's type, which is universally acknowledged as the easiest system, has "been adopted by us, and has proved to be a great success. Both boys and girls "have now passed the second standard in the Government examinations, and have "satisfied their examiners. A primary class is now formed in both schools in "which they learn all the compulsory subjects, and, in the optional, Geography and "History, and are beginning Hygiene.

"There are now 14 boys and 11 girls in the Palamcottah schools as follows:—

—	Boys.	Girls.
Fourth standard	4	1
Third standard	2	4
Second standard	3	1
First standard	4	4
Infant standard	1	1

"The boys are taught simple forms of rope-making, basket-making and "mat-making; the girls bead-threading, knitting, &c., as occupations and as a pre- "paration for future industries in industrial schools.

"The Pannaivilai school has only been established two years. The boys are "taught by a blind man who passed his second standard examination in Palam- "cottah. There are nine children in the school in the Infant, First and Second "standards."

Mr. Garthwaite completed the publication of the Readers for the blind in four of the vernacular languages. With a view to help him in the publication, the Department paid him a sum of Rs. 1,000 as the price of a certain number of copies which he has been asked to deliver to the Department for distribution and for use in the Reference Library.

Extent of secondary education of boys in proportion to male population of an age suitable to attend secondary schools.

161. Of the 1,895,566 boys, according to the last census, between the ages of 10 and 14, who might be expected to attend lower secondary forms, only 25,336, or 1·3 per cent., were attending those forms as against 1·2 per cent. in 1892–93; and of the 1,449,168 boys between the ages of 15 and 19, who might be expected to attend upper secondary forms, only 10,806, or ·7 per cent., were reading in such forms. The increase was, as in the previous year, comparatively small, and Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 165 of the last report as to the slow progress of secondary education apply fully to the year under report. The restoration of the Matriculation Examination to its former status as a service test will, doubtless, tend to popularize secondary education; but, in consequence of the limited demand for the services of young men who have only completed the lower secondary or upper secondary stage of instruction, any rapid advance can hardly be expected.

162. Exclusive of 32 teachers educated in Europe, 3,120 teachers were employed in public Secondary schools for boys, of whom 855 (27·4 per cent.) held trained teachers' certificates or the L.T. diploma, 628 (20·1 per cent.) untrained teachers' certificates and 1,322 (42·4 per cent.) general education certificates, while 10·1 per cent. only of them held no certificates. The increase in the number and proportion of certificated teachers, which will be noticed, on a comparison with the figures of the previous year, is encouraging. In the margin will be found the grades of certificates of the teachers. The number of graduates increased by 19, the number of

Teaching staff employed in public Secondary schools for boys.

Grade of Certificates.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	91	81	179
Second-grade do. ...	99	101	162
Upper secondary ...	263	289	435
Lower do. ...	177	96	279
Primary	225	61	267

under-graduates of the F.A. standard by 11 and the number of upper secondary and lower secondary grade teachers by 8 and 56, respectively, while the number of primary grade teachers fell by 61. Thus the improvement in the teaching staff extended not only to the number of certificated teachers, but also to the grades of certificates held by them. A good proportion of the teachers with general education certificates have put in considerable service thus and possess the qualification required by the Educational Rules, while the bulk of unpassed teachers are pandits and munshis of long service and experience. GENERAL REMARKS.

Extent of collegiate education.

163. Of the successful candidates at the Matriculation and First-in-Arts Examinations of December last, 586 and 508 respectively belonged to institutions borne on the departmental returns. The statistics furnished by heads of colleges show that 495 Matriculates of December last are continuing their studies for the F.A. Examination and that 456 F.A.'s for the B.A. degree Examination, as against 341 Matriculates and 556 F.A. under-graduates, respectively, in the previous year; in other words, about 90 per cent. of the First-in-Arts men and 84 per cent. of the Matriculates are continuing their studies to a higher standard. These figures do not compare favourably with those of 1892–93, but this fact does not warrant the inference that the degree examination is losing any of its attractions, owing to the tendency of the market for the employment of graduates to become overstocked. The over-production of graduates is doubtless a matter for serious consideration, and must be deprecated from an administrative point of view, but no State check is necessary or expedient, as the general principle of demand and supply will regulate the market.

Progress of Technical education.

164. From the statistics furnished in the foregoing chapters, it will have been observed that technical education did not make any marked progress during the year. The general disinclination of the students of our schools to move in new grooves of study is a great obstacle. Though the general school curriculum is sufficiently diversified and includes such semi-technical subjects as object lessons, drawing and elementary science, yet instruction in these subjects is, comparatively speaking, given in very few schools, and such instruction as is given is generally inefficient. There is an unfortunate tendency at every stage of instruction, from the infant upwards, to select only such subjects as pay best in examinations and to 'cram' students in these subjects, no attempt being made to cultivate habits of observation and reflection. This is especially noticeable in the case of elementary science, and may be attributed mainly to the fact that it is taught through the medium of English. To teach boys of tender years an abstruse subject full of abstract terms of which they cannot possibly understand the meaning, in a foreign language with which they are imperfectly acquainted, is a manifest absurdity. They are confronted with a double difficulty, viz., the difficulty of the subject and the difficulty of the language. An analogous case would be that of requiring English boys to learn science in French. The result is that they get no real grasp of the subject, but merely learn off by rote a few definitions which they reproduce in the examination-room. Thought is, in fact, divorced from language, and the memory is cultivated at the expense of the understanding. If elementary science is to be taught at all, I would have it taught, up to, say, the Matriculation standard, in the language in which the students think. Besides the above drawbacks, the absence of a competent inspecting agency for technical schools and of a supply of trained teachers of art and industry has hindered the progress of technical education. Amongst the present inspecting agency there is not a single officer who possesses sufficient knowledge of technical subjects to examine an industrial school. It is, however, under contemplation to re-organize the local School of Arts, and the opportunity will then be taken, as far as practicable, to meet these wants. The Superintendent of the school should be entrusted with the function of inspecting industrial and technical schools, and the school itself should be fitted to undertake the training of teachers in drawing and in industries, side by side with theoretical and practical instruction in the special subjects included in its curriculum.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

165. The important recommendations of the Education Commission were steadily kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. In the scheme for the re-organization of the Educational Service, a larger number of higher appointments has been recommended to be thrown open to native graduates of distinction. A

GENERAL REMARKS.

first-grade Training College was organized in connection with the Rajahmundry College to train Telugu graduates for the Northern districts, and this was done without any additional cost to Government. Local boards have, on the recommendation of this Department, opened a larger number of day schools for the education of the backward classes, namely, the Muhammadans and Panchamas, they worked a larger number of night schools for the benefit of the labouring and artisan classes, and are being advised to move further in this direction, as funds permit, by closing their own schools in localities where private effort has sprung up. Every opportunity is taken to impress on managers of European schools the desirability of introducing instruction in art or industrial subjects in all poor schools. The study of drawing is also encouraged as the basis of technical instruction. As I have already said, steps are being taken to attach suitable boarding houses or hostels to important institutions. Compliance with the requirements of the Educational Rules in respect of the accommodation and sanitation of school houses is strictly enforced, and physical training is receiving greater attention. The observance of the inter-schools is insisted upon.

Working of the Results System.

166. Results grants were paid on the estimate system for the last time during the year under report, the assignment system having superseded it from April last. Of the male and female pupils registered for grant examination 70 and 47 per cent., respectively, were presented for examination, as against 66 and 48 per cent. in 1892–93. Particulars are given below for each standard—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	91,990	34,068	60,939	14,693	66	43
First	117,673	28,007	84,424	13,382	72	48
Second	94,959	17,351	67,807	8,426	71	49
Third	64,825	9,628	49,319	4,887	76	51
Fourth	30,629	3,419	18,142	1,627	59	48
Fifth	3,070	1,161	1,743	625	57	54
Sixth	1,842	548	1,177	350	64	64
Seventh	1,377	362	732	146	53	40
Total ...	406,365	94,544	284,283	44,136	70	47
Total, 1892–93 ...	*410,142*	*89,758*	*270,339*	*43,156*	*66*	*48*

There was a slight improvement in the case of male pupils, though it is clear from the proportion of pupils presented for examination to the number registered that the estimates were still fixed at rather high figures, and in the case of girl pupils the percentages were even lower than in the previous year, except under the First and Sixth standards. While the high estimates did not benefit schools which failed to earn the sanctioned amounts, they had the pernicious effect of reducing the amounts that could, otherwise, have been set apart for deserving schools. It was with a view to remove this drawback in the estimate system and to establish a due proportion between the amount of aid to a school and its financial needs that Dr. Duncan recommended the assignment system in the new code.

In the margin will be found the distribution, among the different standards, of the expenditure on results grants from Provincial funds. Particulars have not been furnished for a sum of Rs. 4,690, out of Rs. 2,12,853 paid as results grants during the year under report. The grants paid under the primary and lower secondary standards were in the ratio of 47 : 53, whilst 55·6 per cent. of the total outlay as against 50·2 per cent. in the previous year, represent the girls' share.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	RS.	RS.
Infant	596	7,268
First	4,078	30,016
Second	4,261	27,609
Third	3,937	21,420
Fourth	62,919	13,929
Fifth	8,110	8,553
Sixth	6,893	5,121
Seventh	1,638	1,815
Total ...	92,432	115,731

Of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,28,507 on results grants from Local funds, the Infant, First, Second and Third standards, respectively, appropriated Rs. 11,743, Rs. 71,025, Rs. 79,951 and Rs. 65,122, no particulars being available for

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a small sum of Rs. 666. A smaller sum was drawn under the First and Third standards than in the year previous.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,784	145
First	14,561	642
Second	18,095	739
Third	21,108	773
Fourth	15,570	...
Fifth	1,763	...
Sixth	1,154	...
Seventh	701	...
Total ...	74,736	2,299

Municipal funds paid Rs. 81,113 as results grants, but particulars by standards have not been furnished for a sum of Rs. 4,078. The distribution of the balance of grants among the different standards in aided schools is given in the margin. The grants for girls relate to the Madras Municipality. Nearly 75 per cent. of the grants for boys appertained to the primary standards.

In the following summary will be found the average grant earned by each pupil from public funds.

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid.	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Infant	14,123	47,082	7,413	10,130	0 4 10	0 11 8
First	89,664	63,892	30,658	9,567	1 6 5	3 3 3
Second	1,02,307	52,679	28,348	6,436	1 15 1	4 6 6
Third	90,167	35,042	22,193	3,541	2 9 2	6 4 3
Fourth	78,489	12,324	13,929	1,158	6 5 10	12 0 5
Fifth	9,873	1,213	8,553	452	8 2 3	18 14 9
Sixth	8,047	809	5,121	252	9 15 2	20 5 2
Seventh	2,339	248	1,815	80	9 6 11	22 11 0
Total ...	3,95,009	2,13,289	1,18,030	31,616	...	...

The average grant earned by male pupils was less in all the standards, but that earned by female pupils showed an improvement except under the Infant, Second and Third standards. It will be noticed that each male pupil earned about Rs. 1–14–0, while each female pupil earned about Rs. 3–12–0 or twice as much. The fact that grants for girls except for Europeans were paid under the old code at double the code rates for boys accounts for the above difference.

The grants paid on merit passes were, as usual, in excess of those paid on ordinary passes, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Standard.		Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant	Boys.	402	194	9,169	2,574	1,471	313
	Girls.	5,282	1,986	...	...	99	46
First	Boys.	2,169	1,909	44,963	26,062	10,141	4,420
	Girls.	19,154	10,862	...	...	440	202
Second	Boys.	1,816	2,445	40,585	39,366	11,361	6,734
	Girls.	14,845	12,764	...	...	343	396
Third	Boys.	1,353	2,584	28,223	36,899	11,783	9,325
	Girls.	10,318	11,102	...	...	244	529
Fourth	Boys.	30,529	32,390	...	...	7,839	7,731
	Girls.	6,763	7,166	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Boys.	3,162	4,948	...	...	540	1,223
	Girls.	3,221	5,332	...	...	...	...
Sixth	Boys.	2,737	4,156	...	...	288	866
	Girls.	1,747	3,374	...	...	...	...
Seventh	Boys.	345	1,293	...	...	158	543
	Girls.	627	1,188	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,04,470	1,03,693	1,22,940	1,04,901	44,707	32,328

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The difference is very striking as regards grants paid from Municipal funds. This is apparently due to the healthy condition of schools in municipalities, most of which are well organized and under efficient management.

The returns furnished show that arrears of results grants amounting to Rs. 30,060, Rs. 33,144 and Rs. 2,136 (or Rs. 65,340 in all) remained unpaid, at the close of the year, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively. The figures relating to Provincial and Municipal funds compare favourably with the arrears at the close of 1892–93. As in the previous year the bulk of the arrears under Provincial funds apparently appertained to standards for which grants were payable on the results of the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

167. Sanction was accorded by Government in November 1893 to the revised Grant-in-Aid Code submitted by Dr. Duncan in the month of June preceding. The revision chiefly consisted in the simplification and re-arrangement of the various provisions of the Code of 1885, the introduction of special provisions with reference to the educational rules promulgated in 1891, the incorporation of the special concessions sanctioned by Government in favour of Panchama classes early in 1893, the supersession by the assignment system of the estimate system as regards the fixing of results grants and the omission of the provisions relating to grants of honoraria and passage money and petty grants. The Code came into force from the 1st April 1894, and the effect of the changes will, therefore, be noticed more appropriately in the report for the current year. The most important of the changes is the one relating to results grants. The estimate system, which has been superseded also, was found, after considerable experience, to have worked very unsatisfactorily. It did not fix the amount of grant to any school with reference to its financial needs, though this was recognized in the old Code as the fundamental principle of State aid. In consequence of this drawback, schools, which were not in need of aid for their support, earned large sums of public money, which went to enrich the private purse of managers, while schools in backward localities or for backward or indigent classes earned very small sums and were, for want of encouragement, abandoned by managers as unremunerative concerns. Cases have been brought to my notice of certain speculators undertaking the management of a large number of results schools. After paying the teachers trifling salaries, they appropriated the balance of results earnings, thereby securing considerable profit to themselves. The evil was unavoidable under the old system, but the assignment system introduced by the new Code is calculated to put a stop to this trafficking in education, as no school will get more than what it is in need of, while the schools, which require aid, will have as much support from the State as they deserve. The principle of the system is not fully grasped yet, and it will be some time before it is thoroughly understood and appreciated. But so far as I have been able to judge, I feel confident that the change will lead to beneficial results and to a more equitable distribution of public funds.

Madras Educational Rules.

168. Reference has often been made in the preceding chapters to the stringent application of the Educational Rules during the year. Under the terms of the notification sanctioning the Rules, all the conditions of recognition were enforced in the case of Upper Primary schools from January 1893, and as a result the list of Upper Primary schools did not receive the usual addition during 1893–94. Lower Primary schools are exempted from some of the conditions of recognition till January 1895; but, with a view to give the managers and masters thereof sufficient notice, Dr. Duncan instructed the Inspecting officers in June 1893 to notify this fact in all district gazettes and to urge the managers to comply with the requirements of the Rules. As the Grant-in-Aid Code has distinctly laid down that such schools only as have been recognized under the Educational Rules and have been entered in the Permanent or Temporary section of the General School List shall be selected for aid, I trust that all Primary schools will endeavour to fulfil the conditions of recognition as soon as possible. Some concessions will, no doubt, be necessary, for some time longer, in favour of particular classes of schools and of schools in specially backward localities; but, even with these concessions, it is just probable that there may be a decrease in the total number of results schools. This check, however, will be

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only of a temporary character and will be more than compensated by the generally-improved organization and status of Primary schools. In the margin will be found the number of recognized Secondary and Training schools on the last day of the year. A list of recognized Primary schools has not been furnished. But as the Educational Rules will apply to all Primary schools from January next, the next report will contain a complete list of recognized Primary schools. A few changes were made during the year in the course of instruction and standards of examination incorporated in Section V of the Educational Rules, and revised standards have been prescribed for Industrial and Art schools and classes and embodied in the above section.

	Number of schools.	Number recognized.
Upper Secondary schools for boys	131	129
Upper Secondary schools for girls	25	24
Lower Secondary schools for boys	409	271
Lower Secondary schools for girls	187	138
Training schools for masters	39	37
Training schools for mistresses	17	17

Distribution of Provincial grant-in-aid by districts.

169. In Appendix U will be found a statement showing for each district the expenditure from Provincial funds on Grants-in-aid during the past two years. A glance at the figures in that statement will show how uneven the distribution of grants-in-aid has been among the different districts. The town of Madras has absorbed nearly a fourth, and the four districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly over 27 per cent. of the total expenditure, while the backward districts have not received such liberal treatment. It is, no doubt, true that, in a few districts, education made early and rapid progress, and consequently a greater proportion of public funds was appropriated, and it will be a hardship now to make any sudden and material reduction in the amount of aid given to institutions in these districts. But the claims of the backward districts to a fair share of public funds must, nevertheless, be acknowledged. As there is little prospect of Government sanctioning any large addition to the Grant-in-Aid allotment, I think that the sanctioned scale of grants for institutions in localities where education has made fair progress must be gradually reduced and the savings appropriated to districts that have hitherto received but a disproportionately small portion of State aid. Heads and managers of institutions in advanced towns or localities should be able to increase their fee revenue, gradually, so as to cover such reduction in the amount of aid, as the Department may, with the view of assisting institutions in localities needing greater encouragement, find it necessary to make. This seems to me to be the only way in which the growing demand for aid from Primary schools in rural parts can be met, for the present, and higher education made more self-supporting.

Re-organization of the Educational Department.

170. In 1891 the Public Service Commission recommended, as regards the Educational Department—(*a*) that the graded service should be abolished, (*b*) that the Teaching or Professorial staff should be distinct from the Inspecting staff, (*c*) that the Professorial staff, reduced in strength by the gradual withdrawal of Government from the management of all colleges except one in each province, should be recruited in England for terms of years, and (*d*) that the Inspecting staff should be recruited on terms common to the rest of the Provincial service *i.e.*, recruited in India. The Secretary of State expressed his general views on the above recommendations in his Despatch of January 1892, and a complete scheme for the re-organization of the superior ranks of the Educational Service in this Presidency was elaborated by Dr. Duncan on the lines laid down by the Secretary of State and submitted to Government in August 1892. The Local Government and the Government of India, in expressing general concurrence with Dr. Duncan's proposals, suggested certain minor modifications, and the Government of India expressed its inability to entertain any proposals involving an additional cost to the State. Dr. Duncan had thus to submit, just before his departure on furlough in September 1893, amended proposals on the subject. The main features of the finally-revised scheme are :—

(i) the constitution of the superior appointments in the Department into two branches of service designated 'the European Educational Service,' and the 'Provincial Educational Service;'

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(ii) the reservation of 20 appointments in the Department, viz., the Principalships of the three First-grade Arts colleges, five Professorships, two Inspectorships, and ten special appointments (Principalship of the Law College, Principalships and Vice-Principalships of the Teachers' College and the College of Agriculture, one Professorship of Physics, Presidency College, two Inspectorships and the Superintendentships of the School of Arts and the Presidency Training School for Mistresses) to the European Educational Service, *i.e.*, to gentlemen recruited in Europe;

(iii) the inclusion of the remaining 35 superior appointments in the Department in one service, the Provincial Educational Service, *i.e.*, to be recruited in India;

(iv) the introduction of a uniform scale of pay, viz., from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 to the three Principalships, five Professorships and two Inspectorships of the European Educational Service, with a personal allowance in the case of four officers for the charge of colleges or of the office of Senior Inspector;

(v) the distribution of the appointments in the Provincial Educational Service into ten classes with the following salaries—two on Rs. 700, one on Rs. 600, one on Rs. 550, four on Rs. 500, three on Rs. 450, four on Rs. 400, four on Rs. 350, five on Rs. 300, five on Rs. 250 and six on Rs. 200 each.

Final orders have not been received on the above proposals, and owing to this delay much administrative inconvenience has been felt in filling vacancies in the superior appointments. But I trust that final orders will be received before the close of the current official year.

A scheme for the re-organization of the Subordinate Educational Service was also submitted to Government by Dr. Duncan in September last, but Government has deferred consideration of the proposals, till the higher scheme is sanctioned.

171. The registration of indigenous and private schools is imperfect, and these schools should be omitted for purposes of comparison. The figures relating to public institutions, as they stood at the close of 1892–93 are contrasted in the margin. It will be observed that, as regards male scholars, 1 in 31 was at school in Madras, as against 1 in 28 in Bengal and 1 in 27 in Bombay. If the figures regarding the aboriginal tribes, amongst whom education has made but little progress, be excluded, Madras will stand a more favourable comparison. As regards female education, however, Madras has made a distinct advance over the other two Presidencies, 1 in every 180 of the female population being at school, as against 1 in 395 in Bengal and 1 in 190 in Bombay.

Comparison with other provinces.

—	Male population.	Female population.	Male scholars.	Female scholars.
Bengal ...	36,412,749	36,630,948	1,307,324	92,743
Bombay ...	13,841,959	12,992,346	507,028	68,341
Madras ...	17,619,395	18,011,045	568,311	100,199

172. I trust that I may be excused if any inaccuracies have crept into the report as, having undertaken to finish it before Dr. Duncan's return and about a fortnight before the due date, I have been more hurried in writing it than I should otherwise have been. The office has consequently been working at high pressure for the last three months. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and assiduity with which the First and Second Assistants and the clerks in the office assisted me in the preparation of the various tables and the general compilation of the report.

Conclusion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MONRO,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 3rd September 1894.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893–94.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave	Number of days spent on circuit	Number of miles travelled
				Examining schools	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS								
Northern Circle.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	91	1,550	33	108	...	74	471
Babu Praphullow Kumara Mullik.		208	3,844	102	105	1	138	1,703
Babu B C. Chatterjea ...	Berhampur ...	114	2,172	61	84	5	76	631
Babu S Palit		247	4,364	136	78	1	149	1,405
Babu Praphullow Kumara Mullik	Russellkonda ...	135	2,692	64	88	1	76	588
Babu B C. Chatterjea ...		90	1,385	42	52	16	51	458
Babu Raghunatha Das ...		174	3,811	83	15	4	90	722
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ..	Vizianagaram ...	352	6,579	146	213	6	213	1,661
V Appayya Sastri, acting	Vizagapatam No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	166	4,538	87	136	7	105	1,111
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.		107	2,519	61	56	2	90	1,196
	Total ...	1,684	33,454	815	935	43	1,062	9,946
Second Division.								
P. Panakal Rau Pantulu, acting	Cocanada No Sub-Assistant for 11 days.	30	457	18	104	4	31	451
G V Subbarayudu Sastri		100	2,186	38	65	8	50	753
B. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu, acting		134	2,727	53	59	5	66	814
Ch Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Ellore	100	2,048	46	97	3	119	939
K Krishnamurti Pantulu		243	4,965	98	113	8	133	1,536
K Krishnamurti Pantulu.	Narsapur	76	2,212	33	103	1	89	386
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.		264	7,094	115	89	24	172	1,001
	Total ..	947	21,689	401	630	53	660	5,880
Third Division.								
V. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu.	Bandar	51	1,126	20	87	3	22	393
M. Venkayya Pantulu		156	3,746	122	59	21	118	1,314
V. Balaramayya Pantulu		97	1,987	37	16	...	40	410
C Subbarayudu Pantulu	Bezwada	35	869	31	83	4	46	358
V. Kaméśvara Rau Pantulu		294	5,341	150	80	17	174	2,665
G Lakshminarayana Pantulu	Bápatla	69	1,364	28	90	7	51	449
C Subbarayudu Pantulu ...		118	2,485	60	21	4	79	480
P Bhimaséna Rau ..		152	4,040	88	44	23	113	679
M Venkayya Pantulu ...	Markapur	67	1,452	25	69	6	38	766
M. Ramaswami Nayudu ...		243	5,473	140	97	28	188	2,599
K. Singarachari, acting ..	Nandyal	267	5,546	175	143	47	226	2,648
	Total ...	1,549	33,429	876	789	160	1,095	12,761
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Saheb	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	185	4,219	124	185	26	172	4,397
Muhammad Sultan Saheb, acting.		27	733	16	14	...	28	1,070
	Total ..	212	4,952	140	199	26	200	5,467
	Total, Northern Circle	4,392	93,524	2,232	2,553	282	3,017	34,054
Central Circle.								
Fourth Division.								
C Kodandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	11	274	3	60	4	2	55
K Srinivasulu Nayudu ...		323	5,398	69	98	39	112	1,023
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		79	2,035	41	37	14	70	785
S Saundararaja Aiyangar	Nellore. No Sub-Assistant for 19 days.	38	1,037	18	58	15	18	91
P. Bhimasena Rau, acting.		88	1,829	42	46	2	51	777
C M Srinivasachari ..		150	2,713	89	70	6	120	1,398
C. V. Kachayya Sastriyar	Madras	322	13,165	215	49	55	44	815
T Aiyakannu Nayakar, acting.		35	3,815	27	17	2	3	125

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893-94—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Fourth Division—cont.								
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Chingleput ...	120	3,068	38	78	16	88	765
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar .		234	6,986	165	49	19	151	1,709
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Saidapet	245	6,699	165	147	53	201	2,457
	Total ...	1,645	47,019	872	709	225	864	10,000
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Melagiri Rau ..	Bellary. No Sub-Assistant for 14 days.	68	1,974	43	46	2	22	214
S. Hanumantha Rau ...		138	2,417	66	52	3	82	874
P. Ramanuja Chari ...		65	1,231	37	24	...	37	202
K. Srinivasalu Nayudu ...		79	1,359	29	48	1	39	647
J. Vittal Pant	Hospet. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	52	847	19	72	...	19	430
S. V. Mélagiri Rau ...		300	7,298	160	59	35	171	1,532
P. Ramanujachari, acting .		27	497	11	7	...	10	118
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Anantapur	165	4,955	130	219	16	256	3,073
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Penukonda ...	29	1,267	20	67	4	26	336
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...		167	4,517	114	125	1	156	2,605
P. Ramanuja Chari ...		44	711	20	14	...	33	517
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Cuddapah	43	843	15	76	...	31	387
S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		69	996	51	30	9	75	557
J. Vittal Pant		273	4,336	107	64	13	157	1,277
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	20	607	9	78	4	32	544
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		38	784	17	17	1	32	450
P. Kishnamachari ...		122	4,407	113	113	13	140	2,391
	Total ...	1,699	39,046	961	1,111	102	1,318	16,154
Sixth Division.								
P. Krishnamachari	Chittoor	11	157	4	77	6	8	157
C. Ramalinga Aiyar		31	609	14	29	1	30	471
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		270	7,052	124	91	19	163	3,238
T Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore	27	726	12	64	6	21	422
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		375	11,112	148	118	17	164	2,113
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar .	Wálajáh	24	694	6	69	5	10	238
C Kodandarama Nayudu		231	7,404	137	133	15	158	2,848
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.	Cuddalore. The range was in charge of the Assistant Inspector for 4 days.	230	7,019	151	153	17	143	2,069
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ..		63	1,327	22	16	2	26	396
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Vriddhachalam ...	183	4,523	89	193	53	138	1,455
M. Aiyaswami Aiyar ...		46	1,313	21	9	...	27	220
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar.	Tindivanam ...	296	7,775	169	182	14	192	2,570
	Total ...	1,787	49,711	897	1,134	155	1,080	16,197
Khaja Khan Saheb ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	186	6,327	151	163	51	165	4,693
	Total, Central Circle.	5,317	142,103	2,881	3,117	533	3,427	47,044
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Seventh Division.								
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Erode	2	25	2	52	16	4	72
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...		298	5,051	159	92	44	199	2,013
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 9 days.	2	34	2	54	12	3	34
P. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.		209	6,009	138	114	36	171	1,364
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	216	7,643	166	155	44	205	3,074
G. S. Ahboyi Nayudu ...	Salem	179	6,060	161	169	35	185	2,752
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Namakal	4	136	3	48	4	2	26
R. Krishnamachari ...		207	4,897	144	135	31	183	1,843
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosúr	172	5,181	148	190	27	177	2,315
	Total ...	1,289	35,036	923	1,009	249	1,129	12,993

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893-94—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore. No Sub-Assistant for 7 days.	...	...	...	63	6	...	...
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...		60	1,378	44	20	5	37	388
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...		214	6,656	133	60	27	127	1,495
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Kumbakonam. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	261	7,801	169	135	19	205	1,636
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		41	896	17	16	1	27	241
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam ...	...	..	...	62	8	9	208
P. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ..		246	6,070	157	127	11	215	2,136
P. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	4	243	4	57	7	3	125
S. Gopala Aiyar		131	2,715	68	45	13	61	951
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar .		111	3,446	80	71	16	93	1,435
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Perambalur. No Sub-Assistant for 19 days.	9	269	9	48	12	8	57
T. K. Venkata Rau ...		238	5,972	178	74	25	189	1,970
	Total ...	1,315	35,446	859	778	150	974	10,642
Ninth Division.								
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.	Madura. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	...	...	2	51	13	...	...
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		145	3,466	110	70	23	97	636
P. Krishnayya, acting ...		75	1,864	48	30	5	37	347
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	...	...	...	66	7	...	...
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		258	7,427	152	91	46	173	1,709
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Ramnad	256	5,102	115	202	12	173	1,514
R. Krishnamachari ...		..	...	...	32	4	...	...
T. Ramalingam Pillai ..	Tinnevelly	2	20	5	58	11	4	220
S. Akshayalingam Mudaliyar.		277	6,708	133	110	48	135	2,003
V. S. Narayana Rau ...	Sermadevi	309	6,623	142	206	17	180	1,913
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Tuticorin	5	180	6	71	1	8	168
T Krishna Rau		365	7,607	155	104	28	177	1,537
	Total ...	1,692	38,997	868	1,091	215	984	10,047
Maulvi Sayid Hasan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	253	11,901	176	136	53	195	5,741
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,549	121,380	2,826	3,014	667	3,282	39,423
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
T. Mathai	Palghat	243	10,264	179	131	55	200	3,890
V. Kesava Menon ...	Calicut	1	45	1	56	8	4	90
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		261	9,924	160	114	26	176	2,266
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod	277	8,884	179	175	11	211	1,928
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	260	6,573	178	168	19	194	1,880
	Total ...	1,042	35,690	697	644	119	785	10,054
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools.	349	9,962	163	186	16	208	2,425
	Total, Western Circle.	1,391	45,652	860	830	135	993	12,479
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	First Range	136	5,190	125	224	16	214	3,310
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Second Range ...	34	1,379	36	54	...	78	1,522
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Third Range ...	111	8,053	94	183	60	72	2,126
A. V. Parasurama Aiyar...		6	373	9	17	2	13	285
Miss J. Patterson ...	Fourth Range ...	183	5,060	143	132	50	169	3,310
P. Krishnaiyar		32	846	20	15	5	11	164
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Fifth Range. No Sub-Assistant for 26 days.	24	1,102	22	74	20	34	858
G. S. Raghunathachari ...		123	4,780	121	40	72	127	2,391
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...	Sixth Range	111	6,252	155	149	61	223	6,005
	Total ...	760	33,035	725	888	286	941	19,971

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1893–94.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of 1889-90. Reading for Degree.	1889-90. Reading for F.A.	1890-91. Reading for Degree.	1890-91. Reading for F.A.	1891-92. Reading for Degree.	1891-92. Reading for F.A.	1892-93. Reading for Degree.	1892-93. Reading for F.A.	1893-94. Reading for Degree.	1893-94. Reading for F.A.	B.A. Examination, 1893-94. English Language Division. Number examined.	English Language Division. Number passed. First class.	English Language Division. Number passed. Second class.	English Language Division. Number passed. Third class.	Second Language Division. Number examined.	Second Language Division. Number passed. First class.	Second Language Division. Number passed. Second class.	Second Language Division. Number passed. Third class.	Science Division. Number examined.	Science Division. Number passed. First class.	Science Division. Number passed. Second class.	Science Division. Number passed. Third class.	F.A. Examination, 1893-94. Number examined.	F.A. Number passed. First class.	F.A. Number passed. Second class.
First-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	165	145	180	155	219	152	313	114	333	94	115	2	31	47	111	3	63	36	104	3	32	28	62	2	12
Kumbakonam do.	56	164	63	148	67	182	94	133	92	105	26	...	7	12	27	1	10	14	24	1	8	11	85	1	25
Rajahmundry do.	28	93	27	70	45	97	47	57	38	50	24	1	5	9	23	3	11	7	11	1	1	4	46	...	13
Aided.																									
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	44	...	45	...	58	8	50	23	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	11
Madras Christian College	256	367	312	363	385	382	483	318	544	312	201	1	41	82	188	6	66	87	198	1	53	78	209	8	68
Pachaiyappa's College	39	137	44	100	67	128	77	83	88	54	26	...	10	12	35	2	14	16	34	...	8	9	60	2	28
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	30	79	26	78	30	88	38	65	41	57	19	...	3	7	17	..	6	9	18	...	3	6	43	...	20
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	72	198	82	225	121	268	131	185	169	159	62	...	9	30	62	1	22	32	61	...	10	20	120	7	40
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	31	130	52	141	70	142	92	104	90	80	39	...	4	10	31	...	8	16	33	...	3	11	63	2	15
Caldwell College, Tuticorin (closed)	7	26	14	23	7	25	9	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	6	...	3
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	13	25	16	35	17	60	33	31	33	17	6	...	...	4	7	...	4	2	7	...	1	4	23	2	10
Unaided.																									
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	16	65	25	57	39	70	43	53	48	41	16	...	3	11	17	...	11	6	17	...	2	10	24	...	12
Total ...	713	1,472	841	1,440	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	1,499	1,006	534	4	113	224	518	16	215	225	511	6	121	183	768	25	257
Second-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Calicut College (closed)	...	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangalore do.	...	82	...	74	...	54	...	47	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	17
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	32	...	28	...	27	...	18	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	35	...	83	...	124	...	96	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	..	21
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	...	...	44	...	62	...	52	...	39	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	13

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1893–94—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1893–94.												F.A. Examination, 1893–94.		
	1889–90.		1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1893–94.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
											Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.
Second-grade Colleges—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Kallikota College, Berhampur	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	24	...	27	...	48	...	37	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	5
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	33	...	32	...	31	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	26	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	...	66	...	62	...	92	...	104	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	33
Doveton Protestant College	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	22	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	...	33	...	33	...	39	...	35	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11
S.P.G. College, Vepery (closed)	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	13	...	34	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	79	...	76	...	77	...	64	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	12
Town College, Cuddalore	...	20	...	16	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6
Coimbatore College	...	89	...	75	...	59	...	55	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	13
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	28	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1
Native College, Madura	...	64	...	67	...	75	...	49	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	45	...	50	...	37	...	43	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	9
Hindu College, do.	...	47	...	52	...	83	...	80	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	17
Unaided.																									
Pasumalai College	...	...	...	29	...	35	...	34	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	3
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	80	...	52	...	55	...	45	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	10
Total	...	858	...	924	...	1,099	...	966	...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	12	214
Grand Total	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	1,499	1,831	534	4	113	224	518	16	215	225	511	6	121	183	1,399	37	471

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	BOARD.																				
Ganjam.	Chicacole Municipal High School ...	29	21	22	33	...	33	17	18	38	...	...	...	25	20	4	8	34	19	34	1
	AIDED.																				
	Berhampur Kallikota High School.	44	17	30	53	...	41	23	27	17	20	18	...	14	20	1	6	9	13	6	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Parlâkimedi Zamindari High School	18	15	20	63	69	29	16	14	16	28	29	127	9	10	2	4	7	12	7	4
	Total ..	91	53	72	149	69	103	56	59	71	48	47	127	48	50	7	18	50	44	47	6
	BOARD.																				
Vizagapatam.	Yellamanchili Board High School ...	14	4	12	47	...	14	6	9	15	26	23	...	1	11	...	...	12	6	8	1
	AIDED.																				
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School ..	23	15	19	80	...	22	12	25	33	36	41	..	20	11	1	2	7	16	3	2
	Do. London Mission High School	39	20	32	190	...	37	22	38	58	53	59	...	25	24	4	2	26	23	15	3
	UNAIDED.																				
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School . .	38	32	41	176	87	42	43	65	73	83	76	95	14	16	2	3	...	10	...	5
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	19	12	23	89	56	20	10	26	26	35	40	55	20	11	2	1	1	4	1	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
	Vizianagram Lord Ripon's High School	36	35	30	92	...	58	20	29	25	40	50	...	...	19	...	...	...	22	...	3
	Total ...	169	118	157	674	143	193	113	192	230	273	289	150	80	92	9	8	46	81	27	14
Gódávari.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	91	46	42	71	61	76	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																				
	Amalápuram High School	12	10	13	118	48	19	9	20	38	44	41	54	9	12	2	3	14	21	14	12
	AIDED.																				
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	24	37	45	152	...	43	29	35	50	50	54	...	30	8	3	3	31	19	31	2
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	22	14	20	82	...	27	15	19	30	24	40	...	12	14	...	2	30	17	30	...
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	17	21	21	71	...	21	20	18	31	24	20	...	20	26	1	3	35	19	35	3
	Rajahmundry Union High School	82	34	42	114	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	63	3	7	26	33	25	5
	Total ...	157	116	141	537	160	201	119	134	220	203	231	153	115	123	9	18	136	109	135	22
Kistna.	AIDED.																				
	Masulipatam Noble High School...	33	20	25	116	...	35	20	36	50	56	17	...	21	22	5	5	26	14	24	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.					Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED.																				
Kistna—*cont.*	Masulipatam Hindu High School ...	29	30	49	168	...	35	33	32	53	57	46	...	13	11	3	4	26	22	25	5
	Bezwada C.M S. High School ...	13	7	10	82	...	10	5	12	18	20	27	...	4	15	...	2	18	8	18	2
	Guntúr Sanskrit High School ...	15	12	21	77	...	18	17	14	26	30	45	...	9	10	4	5	18	5	17	5
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	20	9	23	...	...	22	22	24	..	...	.	...	15	10	4	5		...	.	...
	Total ...	110	78	128	443	...	120	97	118	147	163	135	...	62	68	16	21	88	49	84	16
	BOARD.																				
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	5	5	15	83	72	5	9	13	28	26	31	...	2	5	1	3	17	22	17	1
	AIDED.																				
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	8	4	9	67	22	12	5	12	23	33	14	26	..	5	...	...	12	13	12	6
	Total .	13	9	24	150	94	17	14	25	51	59	45	26	2	10	1	3	29	35	29	7
	Total for the Circle ..	540	374	522	1,953	466	634	399	528	719	746	747	456	307	343	42	68	349	318	322	65
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	AIDED.																				
Nellore.	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	31	16	26	103	20	30	21	29	34	46	38	19	13	19	3	4	12	...	12	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
Nellore—*cont.*	Nellore F.C.M. High School ...	34	27	31	96	58	45	33	29	35	44	34	57	21	25	4	4	15	11	15	4
Nellore—*cont.*	Ongole A.B.M. High School ...	26	18	26	140	16	40	24	29	48	71	91	...	8	13	2	3	26	4	25	1
	Total ...	91	61	83	339	94	115	78	87	117	161	163	76	42	57	9	11	53	15	52	5
	GOVERNMENT.																				
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	11	5	15	103	68	6	9	16	37	32	34	63	6	8	...	2	23	18	21	3
	AIDED.																				
Madras.	Doveton Protestant High School ...	16	11	22	81	54	12	13	17	30	26	31	62	9	12	4	4	...	15	...	1
Madras.	St. Mary's High School	26	22	38	129	59	23	27	30	35	39	40	54	7	23	2	2	16	1	15	...
Madras.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	13	16	24	94	74	18	22	29	30	29	34	77	7	11	5	6	17	13	17	5
Madras.	Harris' High School, Rayapet ...	8	8	13	48	78	14	12	17	21	16	28	71	8	3	...	1	15	13	14	4
Madras.	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	31	21	39	153	133	42	35	39	58	55	66	148	21	27	3	7	37	14	31	2
Madras.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	95	60	76	196	139	119	45	80	75	66	57	124	49	50	3	9	...	27	...	...
Madras.	London Mission Institution ...	18	20	11	46	75	10	15	13	10	25	12	56	5	9	1	...	6	...	4	...
Madras.	Free Church Mission Institution	195	97	107	317	304	203	93	105	100	98	132	326	85	116	11	38	..	...	...	...
Madras.	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	...	21	22	95	126	32	24	29	35	42	52	91	...	...	...	...	16	20	16	2
Madras.	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	64	48	109	...	...	83	87	86	...	...	...	...	37	40	11	19	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	30	21	34	38	31	23	17	10	15	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	68	18	54	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
Madras—*cont.*	St. Thomé Seminary, Mylapur ...	22	15	25	82	96	23	16	23	38	31	34	105	28	10	4	3	19	13	13	4
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	25	7	16	30	46	17	13	18	12	8	14	102	16	12	...	1	9	7	6	...
	Black Town High School	16	19	19	72	122	20	25	9	22	28	34	74	9	16	...	1	11	10	6	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	19	8	23	71	128	20	11	31	27	29	31	119	4	5	1	1	15	8	12	1
	Hindu Theological High School ...	41	17	29	165	...	18	17	25	47	46	59	...	23	10	...	3	26	15	25	4
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	84	55	56	188	...	91	67	58	56	60	88	...	60	77	8	14	16	18	16	2
	Total ...	714	471	678	1,908	1,533	774	548	635	648	630	746	1,472	377	430	55	111	294	210	250	29
	GOVERNMENT.																				
Chingleput.	Practising School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	16	17	31	142	280	21	26	25	37	32	43	140	8	11	3	3	37	26	25	5
	AIDED.																				
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	16	21	19	108	60	16	14	29	27	35	44	50	4	14	...	7	...	1	...	...
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	9	9	19	69	11	12	21	22	23	24	21	6	3	8	1	2	1	5	1	1
	Chingleput do. do. ...	16	3	10	52	84	12	5	10	18	22	28	83	6	13	1	...	11	7	10	3
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	11	9	7	37	61	27	9	11	9	16	16	90	9	9	2	3	9	11	9	2
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	7	3	5	24	34	6	2	6	13	3	3	26	8	6	2	1	8	7	8	3
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	...	6	7	72	93	6	11	6	10	11	50	76	2	1	...	...	5	8	4	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
Chingleput—*cont.*	Madurantakam Hindu High School.	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	10	12	17	19	62	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tiruvallúr Native High School ...	10	9	9	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput do. do. ...	17	9	15	69	...	7	11	15	15	21	17	...	6	11	1	2	...	10	...	...
	Madurántakam Hindu High School	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	102	94	136	573	623	120	119	141	164	181	241	533	46	73	10	18	71	85	57	18
	BOARD.																				
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School ...	30	12	26	110	...	22	23	17	19	50	55	...	7	28	...	3	14	26	14	3
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	8	8	11	46	...	7	10	6	13	12	27	...	5	5	...	...	13	9	13	3
	AIDED.																				
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	19	23	38	123	78	32	37	30	39	63	39	68	18	23	1	2	17	23	15	1
	Total ...	57	43	75	279	78	61	70	53	71	125	121	68	30	56	1	5	44	58	42	7
	BOARD.																				
Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipal High School.	8	4	11	41	...	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	2	5	...	2	10	10	9	4
	Total ...	8	4	11	41	...	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	2	5	...	2	10	10	9	4
	BOARD.																				
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	12	13	8	49	...	15	6	14	16	24	30	...	7	9	2	8	13	11	13	1
	AIDED.																				
	Madanpalle Hindu High School.	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	24	13	22	...	...	11	...	...	...	14	...	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Cuddapah—*cont.*	Madanapalle High School ..	13	7	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	25	20	12	87	...	33	16	22	40	37	52	...	13	20	2	3	16	25	16	4
	BOARD.																				
North Arcot.	Chittoor Board High School ...	10	7	25	103	22	12	18	16	24	31	53	20	13	10	4	2	25	10	25	4
	AIDED.																				
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	5	6	10	62	51	7	7	8	17	21	29	68	2	6	1	3	8	11	8	7
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	26	30	33	157	155	37	21	42	45	71	80	185	9	12	3	5	29	18	29	9
	Banipet American Mission High School	7	5	14	30	...	5	10	10	21	17	...	...	3	1	1	...	9	8	9	3
	Punganúru American Mission High School	7	4	9	41	17	11	6	6	10	22	15	18	7	5	3	1	8	6	8	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tirupati Sri Mahant's High School.	8	6	5	50	49	10	6	6	13	15	16	38	3	5	...	1	5	8	5	3
	Total ...	63	58	96	443	294	82	68	88	130	177	193	329	37	39	12	12	84	61	84	27

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	BOARD.																				
	Villupuram Board High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	10	...	10	...
South Arcot.	AIDED.																				
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	79	47	38	132	103	83	39	48	48	52	41	108	55	53	9	17	8	27	6	16
	Cuddalore Town High School ..	34	21	27	59	...	48	25	29	28	15	19	...	23	27	3	6	9	5	7	2
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	16	27	34	68	60	23	25	29	27	24	20	68	12	11	6	4	...	...	...	...
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	23	30	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	...	..	...	...	23	19	24	33	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	7
	Total ...	129	118	129	335	163	177	108	130	136	110	116	176	96	91	19	27	27	48	23	25
	Total for the Circle ...	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	2,785	1,371	1,014	1,167	1,318	1,442	1,657	2,654	642	771	108	189	599	512	533	119
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	BOARD.																				
Coimbatore.	Karúr Municipal High School ...	...	...	4	57	...	...	...	7	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	14	1
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	16	7	15	62	...	19	7	14	21	23	27	...	10	7	...	3	9	15	9	4
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	13	7	17	55	...	11	9	10	20	11	27	...	1	9	...	3	26	11	21	2
	AIDED.																				
	Coimbatore High School	47	26	44	141	70	58	34	27	52	46	53	80	31	30	2	19	...	8	...	6
	Coimbatore Roman Catholic High School	38	26	27	127	170	51	28	28	62	55	34	184	9	28	3	4	30	19	29	6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore London Mission High School	28	35	30	150	...	39	25	45	38	44	71	...	10	17	3	4	15	18	8	...
	Erode Town High School	16	10	21	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	8	...	8	...
	Satyamangalam Native High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	15	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	158	111	158	675	240	178	113	138	277	192	228	264	81	91	11	33	102	80	89	19
	BOARD.																				
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial High School	2	5	...	28	23	1	4	7	13	7	...	29	2	3	...	...	6	7	6	3
	AIDED.																				
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys' School	...	2	2	23	32	7	...	3	13	5	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	7	2	51	55	8	4	10	26	12	10	53	2	3	...	...	6	7	6	3
	BOARD.																				
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School ...	27	21	27	131	...	29	18	24	27	48	86	...	16	21	2	7	21	9	19	2
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	5	9	65	...	...	10	13	17	29	56	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	11	4
	Námakkal Board High School ...	18	9	22	71	87	14	17	17	19	24	35	63	14	13	...	1	24	20	24	2
	Hosúr do. do. ...	6	4	3	24	27	6	3	10	11	13	14	28	5	7	1	...	4	17	4	...
	AIDED.																				
	Salem London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	6	24	24	29	...	...	25	...	4	...	19	...	1

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Salem—*cont.*	Salem London Mission High School	35	19	19	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	11	...	8	...
	Total ...	86	58	80	379	114	75	63	70	98	138	220	91	66	66	3	12	76	77	66	9
	BOARD.																				
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	28	28	33	197	...	34	34	51	56	63	79	...	16	21	8	6	28	...	28	...
	Tiruvátúr Board High School ...	15	15	18	134	...	21	17	20	39	53	71	...	14	14	4	9	32	15	27	7
	AIDED.																				
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	85	68	90	258	...	95	84	101	83	82	71	...	100	61	20	24	58	47	51	12
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	15	20	41	148	...	25	24	34	36	49	55	...	9	12	3	...	8	10	8	2
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	22	18	27	122	14	17	20	24	24	51	48	10	10	10	7	6	6	1	5	1
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	6	10	25	72	...	14	14	19	21	16	30	...	8	3	2	...	16	10	14	5
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	46	36	58	130	...	60	47	45	57	36	53	...	27	35	10	9	29	19	25	8
	Shiyali Pennington do. ...	15	10	13	74	...	10	12	9	20	21	27	...	7	5	...	3	15	5	10	2
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	59	32	74	...	...	73	63	50	...	...	...	...	31	36	6	14	15	...	12	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	39	23	21	103	...	26	23	38	46	41	43	...	16	23	2	9	1	12	1	3
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tanjore Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
Tanjore—*cont.*	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	46	43	33	...	...	48	32	41	...	...	...	...	44	29	1	6	11	...	11	...
Tanjore—*cont.*	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School ...	17	13	17	...	...	18	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	393	332	459	1,238	14	441	381	449	382	412	477	10	304	259	63	88	221	119	192	40
	AIDED.																				
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	113	98	136	394	225	188	114	180	152	152	157	216	77	78	11	26	11	...	10	...
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly National High School.	43	35	59	118	...	64	58	65	43	51	51	...	27	32	6	3	14	13	12	5
	UNAIDED.																				
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	81	85	122	241	...	78	90	92	99	97	75	...	69	35	6	5	59	44	57	13
Trichinopoly.	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	...	...	17	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Srirangam Town High School ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	237	218	352	845	225	330	262	337	294	300	283	216	173	145	23	34	84	57	79	18
	BOARD.																				
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School...	12	7	8	46	...	11	5	11	12	21	24	...	6	10	...	1	1	8	1	6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED.																				
Madura—*cont.*	Madura American Mission High School	28	28	23	92	84	36	21	25	29	20	19	70	7	19	1	4	9	4	8	2
	Madura Native High School ...	61	51	46	193	115	77	36	50	57	70	58	139	53	43	4	15	3	23	3	9
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	8	13	11	63	19	13	15	9	19	29	24	54	5	7	...	1	...	14	...	5
	Madura Setupati do. ...	27	17	17	55	...	37	22	29	24	12	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	11	12	14	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																				
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	31	18	40	...	...	29	26	25	...	...	...	...	23	22	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	14	28	26	27	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	178	146	159	526	218	216	137	163	169	178	152	263	114	120	9	24	13	49	12	22
	AIDED.																				
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	50	35	40	97	77	75	34	41	47	26	42	87	28	29	2	2	24	16	22	10
	Do. Hindu do. ...	101	65	85	131	36	121	62	82	48	53	51	35	68	64	15	13	4	22	4	6
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	15	15	21	86	38	22	10	14	29	38	24	30	11	8	4	4	15	8	15	8
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	23	24	24	90	...	26	25	30	17	33	32	...	12	13	3	3	24	9	24	1
	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	15	24	27	...	...	30	23	27	...	...	...	...	19	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. do. ...	9	15	10	46	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	20	10	20	7
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	25	17	38	...	...	24	21	21	...	...	...	...	10	22	1	4	1	...	1	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	Srívilliputtúr Hindu High School.	14	17	12	...	...	14	6	18	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	10	6	9	...	...	16	10	11	...	...	...	...	13	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School ...	14	17	16	...	...	23	18	13	...	...	...	...	24	8	1	1	5	...	5	...
	Megnanapuram do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	10	11	18	22	35	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	276	235	282	450	188	368	218	267	152	168	171	187	195	182	34	30	93	65	91	32
	Total for the Circle ...	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	1,054	1,616	1,178	1,434	1,398	1,400	1,541	1,084	935	866	143	221	595	454	535	143
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	GOVERNMENT.																				
Malabar.	Practising School attached to the Training College, Calicut ...	16	8	18	27	34	12	13	15	12	9	14	42	8	10	2	2	9	4	6	...
	BOARD.																				
	Tellicherry Brennen High School...	24	26	32	40	...	47	29	27	18	19	19	...	21	19	3	5	26	12	26	4
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	92	76	82	94	...	111	71	73	57	27	42	...	70	61	7	18	56	25	53	8
	Cannanore Municipal High School	13	15	16	70	...	16	18	21	32	24	24	...	5	10	4	4	28	26	24	14
	AIDED.																				
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	18	26	17	96	...	26	22	26	30	24	66	...	12	13	1	3	25	17	25	5
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	29	22	34	88	53	31	22	21	29	23	24	66	16	18	1	4	20	14	20	2
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	38	14	14	88	130	17	9	7	18	24	29	130	26	17	1	3	8	11	7	4
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	6	4	16	60	...	15	14	15	12	29	38	...	...	6	...	3	15	13	15	2
	Nittur B.G.M. Christian do. ...	9	3	6	49	54	9	6	12	15	11	10	75	5	5	1	3	11	16	11	5

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Malabar—*cont.*	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	17	24	28	114	93	25	22	36	35	32	51	79	17	14	1	5	41	28	30	7
	Falghat Native High School ...	38	23	31	70	...	29	23	15	19	18	11	23	34	29	4	5	15	21	15	2
	Calicut Native do. ...	16	16	27	80	80	22	20	24	29	20	25	...	9	16	1	5	8	13	4	1
	Total ...	316	257	321	876	444	360	269	292	306	260	353	415	223	218	26	60	262	200	236	54
	GOVERNMENT.																				
South Canara.	Mangalore High School ...	63	45	45	...	...	93	38	16	...	...	...	...	27	43	8	10	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																				
	Coondapoor Board High School ...	9	12	21	62	51	14	22	20	19	28	26	60	5	10	2	4	25	14	23	3
	AIDED.																				
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	54	45	52	198	...	43	35	55	52	75	70	...	42	22	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Do. B.G.M. High School ...	19	26	38	78	42	22	30	32	31	33	35	58	28	17	4	6	7	22	7	5
	UNAIDED.																				
	Mangalore Canara High School ...	29	33	43	96	83	34	35	49	26	42	42	92	...	24	...	12	...	20	...	10
	Total ...	174	161	199	434	176	206	160	172	128	178	173	210	102	116	23	41	32	56	30	18
	Total for the Circle ...	490	418	520	1,310	620	566	429	464	434	438	526	625	325	334	49	101	294	256	266	72
	Grand Total ...	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	4,925	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	4,819	2,210	2,314	342	579	1,837	1,540	1,656	399

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94.

Districts.	1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department. Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Ganjám.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	26	80	86	869	24	...	23	77	93	739	...	...
Board ... English ...	5	213	74	40	5	77	113	192	58	25	...	4
Board ... Vernacular ...	3	17	17	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English ...	3	73	35	24	2	14	20	30	18	17	...	2
Aided ... Vernacular ...	3	18	24	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	1	2	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	9	318	113	73	7	91	133	222	76	42	...	6
Total ... Vernacular ...	32	115	127	1,082	24	...	23	77	93	739	...	...
Vizagapatam.												
Government ... English ...	1	14	11	43	1	...	5	12	15	37	...	1
Government ... Vernacular ...	5	28	32	175	3	...	...	21	24	128	...	1
Board ... English ...	8	319	43	50	8	93	115	120	32	16	1	6
Board ... Vernacular ...	22	96	143	890	6	...	...	49	73	332	...	...
Aided ... English ...	1	34	16	51	1	9	13	14	25	48	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	4	33	49	162	1	...	...	8	8	40	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	10	367	70	144	10	102	133	146	72	101	1	7
Total ... Vernacular ...	31	157	224	1,227	10	...	...	78	105	500	...	1
Gódávari.												
Government ... English ...	2	78	31	124	1	3	6	8	12	45	1	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	9	236	107	75	10	103	98	148	141	40	1	7
Board ... Vernacular ...	3	32	39	224	11	...	...	108	161	863	...	3
Aided ... English ...	3	99	65	174	1	8	29	36	56	102	...	1
Aided ... Vernacular ...	3	27	28	152	1	...	3	3	18	76	...	1
Unaided ... English ...	1	33	17	23	4	30	45	68	43	79	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	2	29	19	41	1	...	...	5	10	35	...	...
Total ... English ...	15	446	220	396	16	144	178	260	252	266	2	10
Total ... Vernacular ...	8	88	86	417	13	...	3	116	189	974	...	4
Kistna.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	8	237	84	20	9	84	97	124	84	114	1	7
Board ... Vernacular ...	4	35	50	155	8	...	...	50	89	450	...	...
Aided ... English ...	6	207	27	83	3	38	57	64	34	87	2	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	8	64	52	191	6	3	28	88	52	186	2	2
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	3	19	4	28	2	...	11	3	20	77	...	...
Total ... English ...	14	444	111	103	12	122	154	188	118	201	3	7
Total ... Vernacular ...	15	118	106	374	16	3	39	141	161	713	2	2
Kurnool.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	1	27	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular ...	4	32	50	397	5	...	...	31	89	440	...	1
Aided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	2	18	34	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.		1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department. Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
Northern Circle—*cont.*													
Kurnool—cont.													
Unaided	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	1	27	7	14	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	6	50	84	522	5	...	..	31	89	440	...	1
Total, Northern Circle.	English ...	49	1,602	521	730	45	459	598	816	518	610	6	30
	Vernacular ...	92	528	627	3,622	68	3	65	443	637	3,366	2	8
Central Circle.													
Nellore.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	3	66	49	78	1	2	7	15	16	41	1	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	16	25	65	1	...
Aided	English ...	2	24	17	98	1	6	8	21	14	70	1	...
	Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	36	20	111	...	2
Unaided	English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	5	90	66	176	2	8	15	36	30	111	2	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	52	45	176	1	2
Madras.													
Government ...	English ...	2	24	37	141	1	4	24	27	52	60	1	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	13	62	1	...
Board	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English ...	18	1,105	545	1,654	17	339	410	519	537	1,597	14	1
	Vernacular ...	1	20	8	129	3	...	7	46	56	426	1	1
Unaided	English ...	3	184	99	246	3	52	60	87	104	263	...	2
	Vernacular ...	4	181	111	420	2	...	40	57	59	256	...	1
Total ...	English ...	23	1,313	681	2,041	21	395	494	633	693	1,920	15	3
	Vernacular ...	5	201	119	549	6	...	47	118	128	744	2	2
Chingleput.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English ...	3	89	33	119	7	50	59	71	97	248	1	6
	Vernacular ...	19	320	212	800	11	12	44	99	129	494	1	6
Unaided	English ...	1	8	11	38	1	9	11	15	19	48	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	4	97	44	157	8	59	70	86	116	296	1	7
	Vernacular ...	19	320	212	800	11	12	44	99	129	494	1	6
Bellary.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	2	60	8	52	2	15	22	31	10	53	1	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.		1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules.	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department. Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
Central Circle—*cont.*													
Bellary—cont.													
Aided	English	2	29	18	82	3	9	11	13	27	102	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	11	19	...	...	1
Unaided	English	2	50	19	55	3	4	4	23	6	19	...	2
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	6	139	45	189	8	28	37	67	43	174	1	4
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	11	19	...	...	1
Anantapur.													
Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	1	36	21	...	1	9	11	23	23	...	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English	1	30	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	39	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	16	24	61	29	14	...	4
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	6	83	35	9	2	...	...	13	2	7	...	...
Total ...	English	2	66	21	...	2	9	11	26	31	39	...	1
	Vernacular ...	6	83	35	9	7	16	24	74	31	21	...	4
Cuddapah.													
Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	2	42	33	51	2	13	21	30	30	31	1	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English	5	89	85	251	6	22	37	63	106	283	...	6
	Vernacular ...	1	22	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	English	2	19	26	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	1	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	9	150	144	374	8	35	58	93	136	314	1	7
	Vernacular ...	2	31	13	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot.													
Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	5	218	91	170	6	60	73	143	89	122	1	4
	Vernacular ...	4	64	59	62	3	...	15	38	64	69	...	2
Aided	English	7	173	107	193	4	43	38	71	81	90	1	3
	Vernacular ...	2	21	33	132	4	...	24	34	63	223	...	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	12	391	198	363	10	103	111	214	170	212	2	7
	Vernacular ...	6	85	92	194	7	...	39	72	127	292	...	2
South Arcot.													
Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	7	223	137	63	7	45	70	96	135	64	2	5
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English	3	158	82	124	3	46	41	61	83	59	2	1
	Vernacular ...	2	15	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English	2	92	...	...	3	32	28	67	...	...	...	2
	Vernacular ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English	12	473	219	187	13	123	139	224	218	123	4	8
	Vernacular ...	3	21	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle.	English ...	73	2,719	1,418	3,487	72	760	935	1,379	1,437	3,189	26	37
	Vernacular ...	41	741	485	1,620	36	40	178	426	479	1,727	4	17

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.		1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department. Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.													
Coimbatore.													
Government ...	English ...	1	19	33	135	1	8	7	11	26	117	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	English ...	2	96	16	85	3	28	44	44	59	136	1	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	English ...	6	141	76	298	4	24	37	43	50	152	1	3
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	English ...	2	56	...	...	1	14	29	22	...	...	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	11	312	125	518	9	74	117	120	135	405	2	6
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris.													
Government ...	English ...	1	97	85	158	1	51	33	60	75	114	...	1
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	English ...	7	124	90	499	8	27	38	79	102	524	...	5
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	8	221	175	657	9	78	71	139	177	638	...	6
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	English ...	7	133	125	318	7	24	51	86	136	331	2	4
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	English ...	6	85	68	144	4	12	22	32	44	155	1	3
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	16	8	38	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	13	218	193	462	13	41	79	134	188	524	3	7
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	1	49	14	19	1	31	15	12	16	56	1	...
Board ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	2	45	41	32	...	...	2	...
	Vernacular ...	4	135	26	85	4	8	20	41	58	209	1	...
Aided ...	English ...	16	877	63	139	22	359	385	428	123	298	12	10
	Vernacular ...	19	382	114	413	3	13	14	33	15	40	...	3
Unaided ...	English ...	6	256	10	15	4	85	79	98	...	...	1	...
	Vernacular ...	6	59	21	60	8	12	44	65	...	...	...	1
Total ...	English ...	22	1,133	73	154	28	489	505	558	123	298	15	10
	Vernacular ...	30	625	175	577	16	64	93	151	89	305	2	4
Trichinopoly.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ...	English ...	2	112	17	7	2	31	27	48	...	...	1	...
	Vernacular ...	1	22	23	86	1	16	5	9	15	65	...	1
Aided ...	English ...	3	68	18	119	6	68	61	67	46	149	2	4
	Vernacular ...	3	67	20	35	1	...	5	6	14	45	...	1
Unaided ...	English ...	5	330	...	...	4	55	97	81	...	...	...	1
	Vernacular ...	2	29	9	...	2	3	1	22	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	10	510	35	126	12	154	185	196	46	149	3	5
	Vernacular ...	6	118	61	121	4	19	11	37	29	110	...	2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.		1892-93.				1893-94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
		Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department. Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*													
Madura.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English ...	3	216	12	30	7	118	118	134	76	110	3	4
	Vernacular	11	237	118	163	4	10	19	43	37	76	...	4
Unaided	English ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	12	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	6	66	10	55	3	...	15	20	13	59	...	1
Total ...	English ...	3	216	12	30	8	126	127	146	76	110	3	4
	Vernacular	17	303	128	218	7	10	34	63	50	135	...	5
Tinnevelly.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	24	14	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Aided	English ...	2	94	42	...	26	405	388	442	282	366	9	16
	Vernacular	37	1,242	360	458	10	47	44	103	103	223	...	7
Unaided	English ...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	12	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	8	89	67	144	5	28	13	54	8	19	...	1
Total ...	English ...	2	94	42	...	27	415	395	454	282	366	9	16
	Vernacular	46	1,355	441	602	16	75	57	177	111	242	...	8
Total, Southern Circle.	English ...	69	2,704	655	1,947	106	1,377	1,479	1,747	1,027	2,490	35	54
	Vernacular	99	2,401	805	1,518	43	168	195	428	279	792	2	19
WESTERN CIRCLE.													
Malabar.													
Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	10	451	194	190	10	135	184	202	207	206	8	2
	Vernacular	2	12	20	113	2	...	...	14	13	110	...	...
Aided	English ...	12	391	170	546	15	110	159	250	216	616	5	8
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	12	35	...	...
Unaided	English ...	3	118	69	44	1	...	...	6	5	69	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	25	960	433	780	26	245	343	458	428	891	13	10
	Vernacular	2	12	20	113	3	...	...	35	25	145	...	...
South Canara.													
Government ...	English ...	1	18	12	62	1	...	...	13	16	73	...	
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English ...	5	219	137	90	4	69	62	86	107	100	2	2
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English ...	3	147	50	165	3	47	40	76	77	248	3	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English ...	1	23	...	...	2	8	23	37	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	English ...	10	407	199	317	10	124	125	212	200	421	5	3
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Western Circle.	English ...	35	1,367	632	1,097	36	369	468	670	628	1,312	18	13
	Vernacular	2	12	20	113	3	...	...	35	25	145	...	...
Grand Total ...	English ...	226	8,392	3,226	7,261	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	3,610	7,601	85	134
	Vernacular	234	3,682	1,937	6,873	150	211	438	1,332	1,420	6,030	8	44

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Local Boards for 1893–94.

Districts.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	58	326	1,882	69	336	2,112
	L.P.	53	...	1,187	53	...	1,190
Vizagapatam	U.P.	84	516	2,819	106	649	3,648
	L.P.	29	...	815	32	...	818
Gódávari	U.P.	275	1,346	9,336	301	1,503	10,121
	L.P.	138	...	3,640	121	...	3,406
Kistna	U.P.	210	991	7,010	214	1,185	7,277
	L.P.	52	...	1,522	56	...	1,660
Kurnool	U.P.	103	465	2,953	105	426	3,002
	L.P.	29	...	581	21	...	430
Nellore	U.P.	77	423	2,587	85	483	2,796
	L.P.	92	...	2,293	78	...	1,790
Chingleput	U.P.	17	99	630	18	129	720
	L.P.	7	...	213	10	...	377
Bellary	U.P.	27	235	1,596	31	248	1,577
	L.P.	19	...	544	19	...	548
Anantapur	U.P.	42	242	1,716	47	336	1,702
	L.P.	6	...	152	7	...	230
Cuddapah	U.P.	69	333	2,579	63	361	2,130
	L.P.	27	...	825	36	...	993
North Arcot	U.P.	93	716	4,643	113	857	4,918
	L.P.	46	...	1,658	35	...	1,446
South Arcot	U.P.	114	790	5,025	124	877	5,281
	L.P.	41	...	1,514	32	...	1,108
Coimbatore	U.P.	89	519	3,558	96	618	3,689
	L.P.	10	...	352	11	...	328
Nilgiris	U.P.	7	41	241	7	35	278
	L.P.	4	...	93	1	...	43
Salem	U.P.	77	427	3,328	83	516	3,760
	L.P.	123	...	3,684	126	...	3,893
Tanjore	U.P.	111	704	4,604	110	610	4,586
	L.P.	22	...	759	20	...	746
Trichinopoly	U.P.	59	309	2,204	62	347	2,322
	L.P.	18	...	694	16	...	563
Madura	U.P.	75	385	2,678	72	348	2,400
	L.P.	66	...	1,858	66	...	2,022
Tinnevelly	U.P.	43	290	1,592	33	253	1,435
	L.P.	16	...	502	28	...	1,051
Malabar	U.P.	135	900	6,706	135	995	7,038
	L.P.	246	...	13,164	162	...	8,836
South Canara	U.P.	90	647	2,640	91	616	2,540
	L.P.	47	...	1,558	47	...	1,432
Total ...	U.P.	1,855	10,704	70,327	1,965	11,728	73,332
	L.P.	1,091	...	37,608	977	...	32,910
Grand Total ...		2,946	10,704	107,935	2,942	11,728	106,242

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1893–94.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1892-93. Number of schools.	1892-93. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in Total.	1893-94. Number of schools.	1893-94. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1893-94. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1893-94. Scholars in Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	5	125	108	233	5	139	106	245
		L.P.	2	...	64	64	2	...	70	70
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	3	17	197	214	3	31	216	247
		L.P.	5	...	195	195	1	...	44	44
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	4	33	32	115	4	49	76	125
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram...	U.P.	2	5	83	88	2	22	86	108
		L.P.	1	...	26	26	2	...	50	50
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	4	33	148	181	3	13	170	183
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	1	...	42	42
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	18	68	86	1	29	77	106
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	3	...	83	83
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	16	48	64	1	33	44	77
		L.P.	9	...	301	301	9	...	239	239
Gódávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	8	56	316	372	7	43	374	417
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	2	...	88	88
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	8	42	50	1	8	21	29
		L.P.	2	...	65	65	3	...	79	79
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	3	38	178	216	4	64	189	253
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	50
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	U.P.	4	31	103	134	2	15	85	100
		L.P.	2	...	78	78	3	...	83	83
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	2	12	68	80	1	3	39	42
		L.P.	1	...	27	27	3	...	83	83
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	3	30	126	156	4	30	153	183
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	U.P.	...	..	...	...	1	38	77	115
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	15	55	70	1	24	82	106
		L.P.	2	...	83	83	3	...	139	139
	Ongole ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram...	U.P.	3	37	207	244	4	30	230	260
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	48	122	170	1	47	129	176
		L.P.	5	...	128	128	6	...	178	178
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	35	230	265	3	48	258	306
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	2	...	61	61
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	1	...	25	25
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	2	27	108	135	2	32	186	218
		L.P.	1	...	35	35	1	...	31	31
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	8	103	524	627	7	92	489	581
		L.P.	3	...	77	77	4	...	126	126
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	43	59	102	1	41	62	103
		L.P.	4	...	228	228	4	...	184	184
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	2	8	91	99	1	10	30	40
		L.P.	1	...	51	51	3	...	134	134
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	8	60	68	1	14	58	72
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	2	...	62	62
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	3	20	69	89	4	15	116	131
		L.P.	2	...	57	57	1	...	24	24
	Chidambaram.	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	1	...	36	36
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	3	29	191	220	3	34	209	243
		L.P.	4	...	134	134	4	...	124	124
	Erode ...	U.P.	3	58	269	327	3	65	248	313
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karúr ...	U.P.	1	47	117	164	1	58	140	198
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	1	9	71	80	1	11	70	81
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	8	76	350	426	5	80	471	551
		L.P.	13	...	476	476	10	...	510	510
	Vániyambádi...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	5	...	247	247	5	...	242	242
	Tiruppattúr ...	U.P.	2	30	140	170	2	25	150	175
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	1	...	36	36

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1892–93.				1893–94.			
			Number of schools.	Scholars in			Number of schools.	Scholars in		
				Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.		Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	8	54	62	1	6	54	60
		L.P.	1	...	38	38	1	...	61	61
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	2	29	189	218	1	15	113	128
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	3	...	135	135
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	3	89	293	382	3	100	331	431
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	1	10	69	79	2	28	133	161
		L.P.	1	...	56	56	3	...	124	124
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	1	7	30	37	1	5	20	25
		L.P.	1	...	25	25	1	...	29	29
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	1	2	70	72	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	32	32	3	...	202	202
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	2	16	65	81	3	24	89	113
		L.P.	5	...	162	162	4	...	135	135
Madura ...	Madura ...	U.P.	1	29	107	136	2	48	180	228
		L.P.	1	...	57	57	1	...	60	60
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	22	28	50	1	20	45	65
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	9	46	55	1	9	91	100
		L.P.	1	...	36	36	1	...	48	48
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	70	70	2	...	107	107
	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	52
	Palamcottah ..	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	30
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	7	30	241	271	6	46	304	350
		L.P.	12	...	483	483	13	...	502	502
	Palghat ...	U.P.	2	49	77	126	3	53	138	191
		L.P.	5	...	224	224	6	...	326	326
	Cochin ...	U.P.	1	20	58	78	1	10	79	89
		L.P.	3	...	143	143	3	...	121	121
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	13	92	610	702	12	102	643	745
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	18	102	765	867	18	95	856	951
		L.P.	8	...	357	357	8	...	401	401
S. Canara ...	Mangalore ...	U.P.	10	78	487	565	7	68	271	339
		L.P.	2	...	81	81	3	...	100	100
	Total ...	U.P.	144	1,607	7,419	9,026	141	1,772	7,988	9,760
		L.P.	118	...	4,487	4,487	133	...	5,276	5,276
	Grand Total ...		262	1,607	11,906	13,513	274	1,772	13,264	15,036

APPENDIX G.

Aided and Unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1893–94.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	56	482	1,406	7	51	130
	L.P.	725	...	19,287	318	...	7,933
Vizagapatam	U.P.	95	806	3,134	5	18	113
	L.P.	361	...	8,265	191	...	3,578
Gódávari	U.P.	114	822	3,120	46	286	1,065
	L.P.	304	...	6,997	266	..	5,487
Kistna	U.P.	142	1,136	4,100	50	314	1,088
	L.P.	426	...	8,703	680	...	11,674
Kurnool	U.P.	47	267	1,289	1	5	25
	L.P.	225	...	3,871	193	..	2,714
Nellore	U.P.	34	348	1,215	7	32	119
	L.P.	386	...	7,349	320	.	5,118
Madras	U.P.	63	726	3,946	5	105	360
	L.P.	131	...	5,413	41	...	1,521
Chingleput	U.P.	104	978	3,850	15	83	333
	L.P.	345	...	8,983	183	...	3,701
Bellary	U.P.	26	179	952	8	31	223
	L.P.	375	...	8,780	414	...	6,032
Anantapur	U.P.	20	140	548	8	34	145
	L.P.	142	...	3,079	158	...	2,422
Cuddapah	U.P.	28	215	841	11	55	244
	L.P.	292	...	5,286	320	...	4,743
North Arcot	U.P.	99	663	2,808	13	60	346
	L.P.	560	...	14,391	366	...	7,902
South Arcot	U.P.	73	552	2,331	10	51	221
	L.P.	503	...	11,865	453	...	8,903
Coimbatore	U.P.	86	722	2,703	12	56	347
	L.P.	405	...	9,473	298	...	5,863
Nilgiris	U.P.	9	64	345	3	14	65
	L.P.	15	...	336	15	...	419
Salem	U.P.	32	228	869	15	61	110
	L.P.	295	...	6,746	240	...	3,904
Tanjore	U.P.	209	2,087	7,477	34	191	843
	L.P.	380	...	10,234	359	...	7,600
Trichinopoly	U.P.	85	920	3,539	6	25	133
	L.P.	191	...	5,400	386	...	6,841
Madura	U.P.	124	1,063	5,812	18	114	371
	L.P.	435	.	15,498	296	...	7,810
Tinnevelly	U.P.	95	1,024	4,171	12	77	354
	L.P.	781	...	25,321	307	...	7,800
Malabar	U.P.	84	875	4,445	10	104	466
	L.P.	366	...	17,073	193	..	8,453
South Canara	U.P.	91	822	3,624	6	29	153
	L.P.	104	...	3,072	84	...	2,149
Total ...	U.P.	1,716	15,119	62,525	302	1,796	7,254
	L.P.	7,747	...	205,422	6,081	...	122,657
Grand Total ...		9,463	15,119	267,947	6,383	1,796	129,911

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of pupils examined for Results Grants under the primary standards during 1893–94.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard												Number of pupils passed for standard											
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.			
													Boys.		Girls.										Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.
Ganjám	1,050	24	1,050	24	4,068	521	5,802	455	5,024	257	3,507	113	105	730	4	12	3,159	331	4,218	312	3,656	173	2,356	82	73	539	4	10
Vizagapatam	705	24	701	24	2,977	602	3,751	468	3,397	263	2,563	152	20	1,028	1	54	2,171	346	2,481	299	2,298	195	1,592	110	10	671	...	41
Gódávari	1,015	61	997	61	4,505	1,783	4,688	1,150	3,709	676	3,104	302	22	1,308	38	45	3,262	1,060	3,376	732	2,906	475	2,141	210	15	830	32	29
Kistna	1,161	68	1,152	67	4,131	1,598	4,961	1,156	4,135	713	3,510	375	43	1,551	35	41	3,170	1,063	3,869	740	3,300	502	2,584	222	14	851	26	23
Kurnool	424	8	423	8	1,739	429	1,727	295	1,574	124	1,192	101	27	418	...	26	1,098	285	1,266	222	1,246	99	837	83	17	298	...	21
Nellore	680	17	666	16	2,111	639	2,656	598	2,340	410	1,652	189	...	495	1	49	1,604	426	1,847	349	1,874	312	1,176	151	...	364	1	40
Madras	235	48	235	48	282	495	1,895	561	1,750	450	1,346	386	...	414	42	133	213	394	1,604	471	1,499	388	1,080	290	...	315	34	98
Chingleput	536	35	533	35	2,054	465	3,088	491	2,495	350	1,569	188	...	654	...	52	1,716	354	2,575	389	1,914	270	1,167	148	62	386	...	34
Bellary	605	19	601	19	2,904	259	3,528	250	2,529	155	1,821	81	...	217	...	21	2,086	197	2,450	181	2,062	119	1,154	53	...	142	...	18
Anantapur	253	9	253	9	1,070	183	1,340	112	1,202	69	755	49	...	269	...	1	901	145	1,054	86	1,000	49	568	34	...	222	...	...
Cuddapah	484	8	484	8	1,761	267	2,215	209	2,064	114	1,316	109	...	436	...	19	1,386	181	1,640	182	1,560	96	1,016	83	...	252	...	12
North Arcot	885	34	883	34	4,144	833	5,251	616	4,640	359	3,272	202	13	935	10	34	3,052	508	4,111	444	3,534	274	2,339	163	...	604	10	24
South Arcot	833	13	833	12	3,420	334	5,368	270	4,308	146	2,895	75	...	891	2	16	2,490	194	3,997	186	3,200	112	2,044	49	...	634	1	11
Coimbatore	711	32	709	32	2,547	523	3,981	544	3,302	346	2,491	221	9	925	63	18	2,183	423	3,289	419	2,767	276	1,869	147	3	654	30	13
Nilgiris	15	5	15	5	73	52	60	65	88	50	89	38	2	43	1	6	63	39	52	41	64	35	63	25	2	23	...	6
Salem	614	25	608	25	2,583	456	3,224	458	2,600	281	1,743	108	1	449	13	25	1,977	313	2,493	356	2,007	220	1,396	79	1	349	11	25
Tanjore	838	68	834	68	3,147	794	4,940	828	4,070	500	3,273	346	...	1,852	138	19	2,582	597	4,195	621	3,382	378	2,566	254	...	1,316	101	17
Trichinopoly	413	42	412	42	1,872	433	2,684	452	2,328	330	1,707	212	...	790	97	9	1,472	328	2,129	326	1,885	288	1,327	168	...	527	71	8
Madura	791	33	785	33	4,211	419	5,481	401	4,138	256	2,538	153	16	847	32	50	3,437	270	4,240	285	3,071	199	1,745	113	8	530	24	21
Tinnevelly	1,109	175	1,094	173	5,850	1,393	7,106	1,245	3,824	858	3,280	583	...	1,215	164	95	4,805	1,019	5,386	889	3,376	655	2,102	409	...	812	118	68
Malábar	966	49	956	48	4,625	1,947	8,362	2,398	6,087	1,428	3,904	733	9	1,420	65	137	3,440	1,414	5,871	1,723	4,440	1,077	2,616	532	2	1,071	36	91
South Canara	361	10	361	10	965	268	2,316	380	2,203	291	1,787	171	...	982	3	57	835	243	1,778	314	1,638	244	1,304	141	...	621	...	49
Total ...	14,684	807	14,585	801	60,939	14,693	84,424	13,382	67,807	8,426	49,319	4,887	273	17,809	709	918	47,082	10,130	63,892	9,567	52,679	6,436	35,042	3,541	207	12,117	499	659

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893-94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained Students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Government.								
Chicacole Training school ...	24	24	54	...	13	31	6	31
Berhampur do. ...	20	23	32	...	12	4	3	15
Russellkonda do. ...	12	15	31	...	1	...	...	11
Vizagapatam do. ...	38	36	30	4	1	38	9	36
Jeypore do. ...	10	9	84	...	5	...	...	...
Palkonda do. ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board.								
Yellamanchili Sessional school ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gajapatinagaram do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	140	115	231	4	32	73	18	93
Second Division.								
Government.								
Rajahmundry Training school ...	49	63	486	...	...	48	14	...
Total ...	49	63	486	...	...	48	14	...
Third Division.								
Government.								
Masulipatam Training school ...	34	37	88	...	...	25	7	33
Kurnool do. ...	35	28	65	...	...	36	1	36
Board.								
Sessional School, Kistna	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessional School, Kurnool ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution.	11	12	69	2	15	24	1	11
Bápatla A.B.M. Training school ...	14	9	20	...	3	12	2	...
Total ...	94	118	242	2	18	97	11	80
Total, Northern Circle ...	283	296	959	6	50	218	43	173
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
Government.								
Nellore Training school ...	24	15	42	1	3	32	3	20
Ongole do. ...	25	29	60	...	...	48	8	23
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	40	27	90	...	5	33	15	28
Saidapet Teachers' College ...	28	25	324	12	...	46	14	50
Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school.	43	37	155	7	19	44	20	42
Board.								
Gudur Sessional school ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanigiri do. ...	...	15	...	...	6	...	...	...
Chingleput do. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurántakam do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	176	160	671	20	33	203	60	163

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893–94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Bellary Training school ...	36	40	118	...	...	34	2	25
Anantapur do.	31	27	135	4	21	30	12	25
Ráyachoti do.	32	23	147	...	...	23	8	28
Board.								
Madakasíra Sessional school ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandalúr do. ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99	114	400	4	21	87	22	78
SIXTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Chittoor Training school ...	32	31	103	...	2	34	6	26
Ránipét do. ...	40	41	108	...	...	40	15	33
Cuddalore do. ...	45	60	54	...	...	35	12	32
Villupuram do. ...	32	35	110	...	3	32	10	19
Board.								
Arni Sessional school ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálahasti do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurinjipadi do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thittagudi do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valavanur do. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuppam do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalavai do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannanallúr do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannámalai do. ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalampet do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	202	206	375	...	5	141	43	110
Total, Central Circle ...	477	480	1,446	24	59	431	125	351
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
SEVENTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Coimbatore Training school ...	49	51	169	13	23	45	15	31
Salem do. ...	40	36	123	4	10	36	11	34
Board.								
Námakkal Sessional school ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmapuri do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	6	7	...	...	1	5	1	2
Total ...	115	94	292	17	34	86	27	67
EIGHTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Tanjore Training school ...	49	48	130	6	...	46	24	46
Trichinopoly do. ...	39	39	84	...	19	38	13	32

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893-94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
EIGHTH DIVISION—*cont.*								
Board.								
Máyavaram Sessional school ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school ...	23	22	...	1	8	3	...	18
Total ...	125	109	214	7	27	87	37	96
NINTH DIVISION.								
Board.								
Madura Technical Institute ...	53	48	...	8	14	48	15	50
Tinnevelly Board Training school.	41	41	...	2	6	40	7	37
Aided.								
Pasumalai American Mission Training school.	27	26	...	6	2	27	7	26
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school.	28	25	...	8	1	29	4	26
Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	35	25	91	8	...	24	5	20
Total ...	184	165	91	27	23	168	38	159
Total, Southern Circle ...	424	368	597	51	84	341	102	322
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Government.								
Calicut Training school ...	37	46	117	6	3	31	13	24
Nadapuram do. ...	37	39	48	...	12	34	11	34
Calicut Mappilla Training school.	41	34	35	...	5	40	1	35
Mangalore do. do. ...	42	41	102	...	...	38	8	38
Board.								
Tellicherry Preparatory Training school.	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malapuram Training school ...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirúr Preparatory Training school.	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat Sessional school ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koilandi do. ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.								
Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	10	11	...	8	3	2	2	2
Udipi do. do. ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Total, Western Circle ...	204	245	302	14	32	145	35	133
Grand Total ...	1,388	1,389	3,304	95	225	1,135	305	979

APPENDIX K.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1894.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892-93.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1893-94.
				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
Northern Circle.																			
Aided.																			
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school.	Primary ...	3	85	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	Do. ...	9	70	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	12	155	11	8	...	...	..	...	2	12	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	9
Central Circle.																			
Government.																			
Madras Presidency Training school for Mistresses.	Upper Secondary	59	162	28	19	13	6	9	6	19	52	187	59	29	5	4	5	3	29
Madras Hobart Training school ...	Primary ...	12	103	10	8	...	...	...	...	5	15	118	13	10	...	...	...	...	9
Aided.																			
Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	Primary ...	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	14
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school.	Upper Secondary	24	66	12	7	9	3	11	7	7	22	...	12	2	2	...	8	1	9
Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	Do.	16	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	163	22	8	...	...	...	...	6
Allapuram American Mission Training school.	Lower Secondary.	16	70	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	4	...	...	..	...	10
Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	Upper Secondary	16	79	7	2	...	...	2	2	1	14	...	12	4	...	...	4	...	9
	Total ...	157	736	77	44	22	9	22	15	38	140	468	151	64	7	4	17	4	86
Southern Circle.																			
Government.																			
Coimbatore Female Training school	Lower Secondary	24	162	8	4	...	...	16	9	6	23	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892–93.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1893–94.
				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																			
Aided.																			
Puttúr S.P.G. Female Training school.	Lower Secondary	11	62	11	6	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
Madura American Mission Training school.	Upper Secondary	35	122	2	1	17	9	21	7	12	16	145	38	16	4	1	9	1	14
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school.	Do.	38	160	16	6	13	7	29	18	13	26	180	30	11	...	...	...	...	23
Tuticorin Victoria Female Training school.	Lower Secondary	10	109	9	5	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth St. John's Female Training school.	Do.	26	104	11	6	5	2	18	4	12	21	125	16	4	...	...	2	...	9
	Total ...	144	719	57	28	35	18	88	39	49	100	450	108	41	4	1	11	1	62
WESTERN CIRCLE.																			
Government.																			
Calicut Moyan Training school ...	Lower Secondary	15	50	10	9	1	1	...	...	7	15	58	16	...	...	...	4	3	2
Aided.																			
Mangalore St. Ann's Training school.	Upper Secondary	14	...	7	5	11	7	18	10	7	15	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	6
Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	Lower Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29	50	17	14	12	8	18	10	14	40	58	32	8	...	...	4	3	8
	Grand Total ...	342	1,660	162	94	69	35	128	64	103	292	976	297	116	11	5	32	8	165

APPENDIX L.

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1894.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects. Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
																										RS.	RS.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																												
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																												
BOARD.																												
Masulipatam Industrial school ...	29	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	687	...
AIDED.																												
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,438	...
UNAIDED.																												
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	1,085	...
Total ...	90	91	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	1	...	4	3	...	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,836	4,210	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Rayapet Hobart school	3	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																												
Madras Industrial school ...	40	38	..	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,530	7,627	...
Ahjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam ...	171	237	237	...	...	116	8	...	...	...	...	...	29	58	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,597	6,569	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	150	83	83	...	...	20	...	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1,216	...
Arni American Mission Industrial school	89	97	97	...	...	40	13	...	...	14	...	...	(a) 9 (b) 5	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1

* Book-keeping and Mensuration.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects. Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS —continued.																												
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																												
UNAIDED.																												
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school ...	52	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	505	505	448	...	...	188	36	...	...	72	29	...	43	68	33	...	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	14,127	15,412	1
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																												
BOARD.																												
Madura Technical Institute ...	128	130	118	...	...	29	16	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,326	2,402	...
AIDED.																												
Karúr Children's Home ...	79	78	45	...	...	39	4	...	11	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,575	8,545	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school	18	24	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,432	1,266	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school	18	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	65	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school.	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,176	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Boys	134	142	31	...	8	86	29	...	...	76	...	...	(a) 86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	2,646	2,441	12
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Girls	52	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	525	495	...
Total ...	451	452	214	...	8	165	49	11	24	89	...	8	110	57	...	19	13	48	60	...	...	...	...	8	34	18,634	16,390	12
Grand Total ...	1,046	1,048	662	...	8	383	85	11	54	162	29	12	156	125	33	52	24	71	60	...	...	...	...	11	44	36,597	36,012	13

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects. Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry and Drawing classes	49	56	25	.	.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...
Rajahmundry Training school ...	239	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																												
Municipal High school, Chicacole.	32	41	.	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	78	...
Municipal High school, Kurnool ...	29	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																												
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam.	16	11	7	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	400	200	...
Protestant Orphanage school, Bellary	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	365	164	32	...	...	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	552	330	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hindu Branch Training school, Saidapet	69	37	37	..	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11	18

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached – continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects. Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																												
GOVERNMENT—*cont.*																												
Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras	40	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	150	154	80	...	...	39	22	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2,955	2,141	...
BOARD.																												
Board school, Villupuram ...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																												
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school, Madras ..	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	56	44	16	...	32	19	...	...	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High school	...	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
Total ...	259	402	226	9	...	86	22	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	11	27	56	44	16	...	35	27	3,020	2,152	45
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Kumbakónam College	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
BOARD.																												
Námakkal High school	24	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26	...
Total ...	24	187	162	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	26	...
Grand Total ...	648	753	420	9	...	188	28	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	2	11	27	56	44	16	23	35	30	3,610	2,508	45
Grand Total of Industrial Schools.	1,694	1,801	1082	9	8	571	113	11	54	210	29	12	191	125	33	52	26	82	87	56	44	16	23	46	74	40,207	38,520	58

Reformatory School—
Tape-making ... 11
Gardening 10

APPENDIX M.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893–94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	ENGLISH.																				
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Vizagapatam Gódávari.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	12	29	...	...	3	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	..	3	18	12	29	...	...	3	2
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	Government.																				
Madras.	Practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses	...	5	9	30	16	102	13	6	9	9	5	8	14	24	11	125	5	4	5	3
	Aided.																				
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	1	...	10	21	8	11	12	6	16	16	9	11	23	18	10	11	8	8	11	9
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	6	...	2	44	19	40					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	11	1	23	22	8	34	26	3	3	3	8	9	7	22	6	41	21	13	14	5
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	8	11	15	25	14	47	8	1	15	15	11	14	8	23	7	50	8	5	8	2
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	5	2	...	12	12	36	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	10	6	39	...	...	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	2	11	9	17	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Practising department of the Madras Christian Female Training School ...	...	...	1	23	11	31	9	3	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School ...	...	5	6	54	40	165	7	6	...	...	...	4	6	53	39	198	5	3	6	1

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893–94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	Aided—cont.																				
Madras —*cont.*	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	...	...	4	27	6	13	10	3	6	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	...	8	6	27	7	47	12	8	8	6	4	5	4	29	8	53	5	2	5	...
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	...	1	1	7	26	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Practising department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	7	1	1	45	24	55	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	57	28	67	...	...	15	5
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	5	19	8	43	...	...	5	5	...	5	1	29	19	57	1	1	7	...
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	45	29	93	...	...	7	3
	Unaided.																				
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	1	1	14	48	16	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Collegiate School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	33	9	127	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	...	3	4	17	9	72	4	1	7	7	1	2	5	16	6	50	2	2	5	5
	Total ...	39	37	103	426	214	852	105	39	85	82	47	72	85	359	178	911	59	40	91	34

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892-93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893-94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	1	6	7	56	2	1	3	3	...	...	2	8	11	52	1	...	4	...
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	2	4	2	26	7	32	5	2	...	...	2	2	4	20	14	35	2	2	...	...
	Government.																				
Nilgiris	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	...	...	7	32	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21	13	23	5	3	19	4
	Aided.																				
Nilgiris	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	9	9	24	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	17	4	21	2	...	8	2
Nilgiris	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	...	3	5	12	8	35	1	...	7	6	2	6	...	17	16	39	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Upper Secondary School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	9	1
	Aided.																				
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	4	3	12	...	...	...	13	7	29	29	5	6	7	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Nazareth St. John's High School ...	9	5	5	...	...	...	5	2	8	8	9	5	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	46	14	24	...	...	9	4
	Total ...	15	15	34	85	40	166	29	14	47	46	18	22	41	129	72	194	22	8	49	11

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893–94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Malabar ...	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	...	6	8	28	17	79	10	7	10	10	3	4	5	25	20	71	2	2	...	...
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	3	4	7	64	37	135	11	7	18	17	3	5	6	62	32	125	4	4	...	...
	Total ...	3	10	15	92	54	214	21	14	28	27	6	9	11	87	52	196	6	6	...	...
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	57	62	152	603	308	1,232	155	67	164	159	71	103	140	593	314	1,330	87	54	143	47
	VERNACULAR.																				
	Government.																				
Gódávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	1	5	6	84	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	R. C. Cantonment Girls' School ...	...	...	6	24	11	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28	10	86	...	...	8	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	...	...	7	29	17	171	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	28	10	86	1	...	8	...
	Grand Total ...	57	62	159	632	325	1,403	156	67	165	160	71	103	146	621	324	1,416	88	54	151	47
		2,638										2,681									

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1893–94

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1893.			Strength on the 31st March 1894.		
	1893.	1894	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges — Aided ...	2	3	40	2	42	29	...	29
Secondary Schools for Boys—								
Upper Secondary. — Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	61	...	61
Upper Secondary. — Aided	6	7	1,196	4	1,200	1,413	1	1,414
Upper Secondary. — Total ...	7	8	1,254	4	1,258	1,474	1	1,475
Lower Secondary. — Government.	1	1	340	...	340	333	...	333
Lower Secondary. — Aided ..	18	21	1,152	300	1,452	1,256	416	1,672
Lower Secondary. — Total ...	19	22	1,492	300	1,792	1,589	416	2,005
Secondary Schools for Girls—								
Upper Secondary. — Government.	1	1	..	72	72	..	70	70
Upper Secondary. — Aided ..	13	13	118	1,107	1,225	204	1,103	1,307
Upper Secondary. — Unaided	1	1	35	128	163	43	135	178
Upper Secondary. — Total ...	15	15	153	1,307	1,460	247	1,308	1,555
Lower Secondary. — Aided ...	22	22	383	1,137	1,520	321	1,165	1,486
Lower Secondary. — Unaided	3	1	32	92	124	7	36	43
Lower Secondary. — Total ...	25	23	415	1,229	1,644	328	1,201	1,529
Total of Secondary Schools .	66	68	3,314	2,840	6,154	3,638	2,926	6,564
Primary Schools for Boys — Aided	3	5	184	133	317	237	159	396
Primary Schools for Boys — Unaided ...	1	...	42	28	70	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys — Total ..	4	5	226	161	387	237	159	396
Primary Schools for Girls. — Aided ...	6	4	57	186	243	49	150	199
Primary Schools for Girls. — Unaided ...	1	..	4	8	12	.	...	..
Primary Schools for Girls. — Total ...	7	4	61	194	255	49	150	199
Total of Primary Schools ..	11	9	287	355	642	286	309	595
Schools for special instruction. — Aided ...	4	5	201	156	357	127	217	344
Schools for special instruction. — Unaided ...	2	1	...	128	128	..	38	38
Schools for special instruction. — Total ..	6	6	201	284	485	127	255	382
Total of — Government.	2	2	340	72	412	333	70	403
Total of — Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	61	...	61
Total of — Aided ...	74	80	3,331	3,025	6,356	3,636	3,211	6,847
Total of — Unaided ...	8	3	113	384	497	50	209	259
Grand Total ..	85	86	3,842	3,481	7,323	4,080	3,490	7,570

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1893–94.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1893.			1894.		
	1893.	1894.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. — Government ...	1	1	202	...	202	197	...	197
High schools, English. — Aided ...	1	1	155	...	155	179	...	179
	2	2	357	...	357	376	...	376
Middle schools, English. — Government ...	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...
Middle schools, English. — Aided ...	1	...	78	...	78	...	...	...
	2	...	178	...	178	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Government ...	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	90
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Board ...	1	1	131	...	131	110	...	110
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Aided ...	1	1	157	...	157	212	...	212
	2	3	288	...	288	412	...	412
Total ...	6	5	823	...	823	788	...	788
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Government ...	2	2	...	182	182	...	163	163
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Aided ...	5	5	...	330	330	...	330	330
Middle schools, Vernacular. — Unaided ...	1	...	...	33	33	...	...	...
Total ...	8	7	...	545	545	...	493	493
Total of Secondary schools ...	14	12	823	545	1,368	788	493	1,281
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	14	16	594	...	594	693	...	693
Board	504	447	20,054	4,352	24,406	17,863	3,360	21,223
Aided	261	283	9,486	1,586	11,072	10,349	1,581	11,930
Unaided	243	207	6,605	1,312	7,917	5,496	1,280	6,776
Total ...	1,022	953	36,739	7,250	43,989	34,401	6,221	40,622
For Girls—								
Government	27	26	...	1,144	1,144	64	1,156	1,220
Board	4	6	...	128	128	19	196	215
Aided	59	74	62	1,795	1,857	44	2,154	2,198
Unaided	42	35	55	1,135	1,190	97	907	1,004
Total ...	132	141	117	4,202	4,319	224	4,413	4,637
Total of Primary schools ...	1,154	1,094	36,856	11,452	48,308	34,625	10,634	45,259
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for Masters. — Government ...	2	2	81	...	81	61	...	61
Training schools for Masters. — Board ...	3	3	37	...	37	35	...	35
Total ...	5	5	118	...	118	96	...	96
Training schools for Mistresses. — Government ...	1	1	...	12	12	...	15	15
Industrial schools — Government ...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	..
Industrial schools — Aided ...	2	2	171	54	225	237	51	288
Industrial schools — Unaided ...	1	1	7	...	7	10	...	10
Total ...	4	3	178	57	235	247	51	298
Total of Special schools ...	10	9	296	69	365	343	66	409
Total of Public schools. — Government ...	49	49	977	1,341	2,318	1,105	1,334	2,439
Total of Public schools. — Board ...	512	457	20,222	4,480	24,702	18,027	3,556	21,583
Total of Public schools. — Aided ...	330	366	10,109	3,765	13,874	11,021	4,116	15,137
Total of Public schools. — Unaided ...	287	243	6,667	2,480	9,147	5,603	2,187	7,790
Total ...	1,178	1,115	37,975	12,066	50,041	35,756	11,193	46,949
Private Institutions.								
Advanced schools for Boys	42	33	2,207	84	2,291	1,592	48	1,640
Elementary schools for — Boys	520	630	11,502	2,257	13,759	13,469	3,013	16,482
Elementary schools for — Girls	16	24	4	262	266	48	412	460
Total ...	578	687	13,713	2,603	16,316	15,109	3,473	18,582
Grand Total ...	1,756	1,802	51,688	14,669	66,357	50,865	14,666	65,531

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Paraiyas and Kindred classes for 1893–94.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.		Strength on the 31st March					
			1893.			1894.		
	1893.	1894.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
Middle English schools. ... } Aided {	3	1	445	20	465	225	...	225
Middle Vernacular schools. } Aided {	3	4	165	64	229	303	66	369
Total ...	6	5	610	84	694	528	66	594
For Girls—								
Middle Vernacular schools ...Aided ...	7	8	...	709	709	50	874	924
Total of Secondary schools ...	13	13	610	793	1,403	578	940	1,518
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	1	1	29	...	29	25	...	25
Board	93	149	2,407	241	2,648	4,160	458	4,618
Aided	770	895	13,240	4,401	17,641	17,136	4,573	21,709
Unaided	523	708	7,483	1,858	9,341	10,476	2,702	13,178
Total ...	1,387	1,753	23,159	6,500	29,659	31,797	7,733	39,530
For Girls—								
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	7	16	29	147	176	10	439	449
Unaided	4	8	...	111	111	60	142	202
Total ...	11	24	29	258	287	70	581	651
Total of Primary schools ...	1,398	1,777	23,188	6,758	29,946	31,867	8,314	40,181
Government	1	1	29	...	29	25	...	25
Board	93	149	2,407	241	2,648	4,160	458	4,618
Aided	790	924	13,879	5,341	19,220	17,724	5,952	23,676
Unaided	527	716	7,483	1,969	9,452	10,536	2,844	13,380
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,411	1,790	23,798	7,551	31,349	32,445	9,254	41,699
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
For Boys—								
Elementary schools	26	15	262	48	310	211	10	221
Total of Private schools ...	26	15	262	48	310	211	10	221
Grand Total ...	1,437	1,805	24,060	7,599	31,659	32,656	9,264	41,920

APPENDIX Q.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1893–94.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Subscriptions.	From Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
ARTS COLLEGES.						
Government.						
Presidency College	3,351	...	...	...	628	3,979
Kumbakónam do.	120	...	...	...	334	454
Rajahmundry do.	390	...	...	...	686	1,076
Mangalore do.	140	...	...	...	...	140
Total ...	4,001	...	...	...	1,648	5,649
Board.						
Salem College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Palghát Victoria College	250	...	...	...	...	250
Tellicherry Brennen College	...	...	...	...	195	195
Total ...	390	...	...	...	195	585
Aided.						
Berhampur Kallikota College	260	...	...	...	204	464
Vizagapatam Hindu College	200	...	...	...	...	200
Cocanada Pithapuram Raja's College	...	...	...	73	27	100
Madras Christian College	2,100 * / 2,580	...	...	687	3,693	9,156
Pachaiyappa's College	25	...	...	...	...	25
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	60 *	...	...	40	455	555
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	216 *	...	...	...	390	606
Doveton Protestant College	100	...	...	...	1,585	1,685
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	120 *	...	...	...	240	360
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	168	168
Coimbatore College	62 *	...	...	...	93	155
Coimbatore St Michael's College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Tanjore St. Peter's College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	48 *	...	...	...	261	309
Kumbakónam College	272 *	...	...	544	...	816
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	806 * / 150	...	...	...	1,612	2,568
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	439 * / 360	...	...	...	879	1,678
Madura Native College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	220	220
Total ...	8,234	...	...	1,344	9,827	19,405
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	390	...	...	...	2,597	2,987
Total, Arts Colleges ...	13,015	...	...	1,344	14,217	28,576
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.						
Government.						
College of Engineering	1,067	...	...	...	...	1,067
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	806 †	806
College of Agriculture	3,121	...	...	...	...	3,121
Total, Professional Colleges ...	4,188	...	...	...	806	4,994
SCHOOLS, GENERAL.						
Government.						
Guttinadivi Government Girls' School	22	...	...	...	...	22
Samarlakot do.	28	...	...	...	...	28
Jagannaickpur do.	27	...	...	...	...	27
Polavaram do.	30	...	...	...	...	30
Narsapur do.	58	...	...	...	...	58
Nellore Town do.	8	...	...	...	...	8
Ranganayakapet do.	7	...	...	...	...	7
Mulapet Hindu do.	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stonehousepet do.	5	...	...	...	...	5
Ongole do.	7	...	...	...	...	7
Venkatagiri do.	8	...	...	...	...	8
Madrasa-i-azam	...	...	...	...	30	30
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	25	25
Hindupur Government Girls' School	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kalahasti do.	21	...	...	...	...	21
Walajapet do.	35	...	...	...	...	35
Kallakurichi do.	2	...	...	...	...	2
Tiruvannamalai do.	38	...	...	...	...	38
Srirangam do.	11	...	...	...	...	11
Karur do.	11	...	...	...	...	11
Pollachi do.	32	...	...	...	...	32
Erode do.	22	...	...	...	...	22
Madura do.	54	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	420	...	...	...	55	484
Board.						
Kurnool Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	20	20
Bhuvanagiri Salary-result School	...	14	...	...	...	14
Cherpalcheri Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...	24	14	..	...	20	58

* Scholarship grants. † Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX Q—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1893-94—continued.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Schools, General—cont.						
Aided.						
Berhampur-Kallikot College	105	...	...	...	...	105
Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	128	...	...	...	...	128
Bobbili Samstanam High School	94	...	...	...	...	94
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	77	...	...	95	60	232
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	...	...	...	...	14	14
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	240	240
Ongole American Baptist Mission College	...	...	...	...	97	97
Ongole American Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School	121 *	...	...	...	120	241
Royapet Harris' High School	...	...	...	...	376	376
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	...	...	858	858
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	...	120	120
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	168 *	...	...	...	366	534
Madras Christian College	...	...	...	...	34	34
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	180	...	...	...	...	180
Sriperumbúdúr Sanskrit High School	...	...	...	...	299	299
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	94 *	...	...	...	188	282
Chittur-Arcot American Mission Hindu Girls' School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Coimbatore College	105 *	...	...	...	158	263
Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School	17	...	...	...	...	17
Madura American Mission Training School for Mistresses	497 * / 28	...	...	...	477	1,002
Madura American Mission Central Girls' School	267	...	...	...	...	267
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	222 * / 310	...	...	...	532	1,064
Nazareth St. John's High School	442	...	...	...	...	442
Usborne Memorial School	74 *	...	...	...	74	148
Tankási Hindu Girls' School	5 *	...	...	...	...	5
Nelloir Girls' Boarding School	107 *	...	...	...	107	214
Megnanapuram Girls' School	54 *	...	...	...	...	54
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent	144	...	...	...	...	144
Calicut St. Joseph's Poor European Convent	60	...	...	...	...	60
Calicut B.G.M. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	24	24
Mulki B.G.M. Middle School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Balmatta Basel German Mission Girls' School	135	...	...	...	191	326
Total ...	3,544	...	...	95	4,335	7,974
Total Schools, General ...	3,997	14	...	95	4,410	8,516
Schools, Special.						
Government.						
Madras Medical School	6,339	...	...	...	...	6,339
School of Engineering	3,074	...	...	...	180	3,254
School of Arts, &c.	1,044 / 60 *	60	...	...	1,665 †	2,829
Total ...	10,517	60	...	...	1,845	12,422
Board.						
Masulipatam Board Industrial School	...	1,367	...	...	...	1,367
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	1,668	1,668
Madura Technical Institute	316 *	1,591	...	...	...	1,907
Total ...	316	2,958	...	...	1,668	4,942
Aided.						
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	192	...	...	...	...	192
Madras Anjumani-Muffidi-Ah-Islam	745 *	...	...	...	2	747
Victoria Technical Institute	613 *	...	...	...	...	613
The Madras School of Music	625 *	...	...	125	...	750
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	72	27	...	...	99
Puttur S.P.G. Industrial School	344	...	...	...	...	344
Trichinopoly Albert Victoria Technical Institute	46	...	...	...	...	46
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	630	630
Nazareth Art and Industrial School	3,232 *	...	...	...	...	3,232
Total ...	5,797	72	27	125	632	6,653
Total Schools, Special ...	16,630	3,090	27	125	4,145	24,017
Grand Total ...	37,830	3,104	27	1,564	23,578	66,103

* Scholarship grants.

	RS.
† Victoria Technical Institute stipends	1,009
Pudukota State funds	356
Mysore State funds	300

APPENDIX R.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893–94.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Berhampur.	To discuss matters relating to the teachers and the educational department.	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	22	..		22	Not registered.	3rd Oct. 1892.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Self and literary improvement.	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	16			16	Do. .	1861.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement ..	...	...	112 12 0	112 12 0	19		.	19	Do. .	1st Aug 1891.
Chicacole Municipality Social Reform Association.	To promote social reform.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	15		...	15	Do. .	10th Apr 1893.
Chicacole Municipality Students' Debating Society.	To improve mental and moral faculties.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	60		..	60	Do. .	26th Aug. 1891.
Chicacole Town Hall Committee.	To improve literary and scientific faculties.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	35		...	35	Do.	25th Feb. 1894
Parlákimedi Reading Room.	Social and political improvement.	...	55 0 0	132 12 6	187 12 6	28	..		28	Do. .	1882.
Utkal Hithaishini Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Social and political improvement of Uriyas.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	3		13	16	Do. .	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	3		7	10	Do.	1891.
Zamindari High School, Boys' Library	Improvement of education.	...	...	118 8 6	118 8 6	...	.	259	259	Do. ..	20th July 1886.
Teachers' Association, Vizianagram.	Mutual improvement of teachers and improvement of primary education in the town.	...	...	22 6 0	22 6 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ..	1891.
Zamindari High School, Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	17 4 0	22 10 6	39 14 6	3		19	22	Do. .	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal VidyaVardhany Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of Uriya students.	...	12 1 6	23 10 8	35 12 2	..		19	19	Do. ..	5th June 1893
Berhampur Association and Reading Room.	The association has political objects. The reading room is purely a social body.	...	...	177 8 0	177 8 0	40	...	...	40	Do. .	Over 20 years.
Yellamanchili Paper Club ...	Secular improvement ...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	15		..	15	Do. ..	1889.
Narasapatnam do. ..	Do ..	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12		.	12	Do. .	July 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	Improvement of physical and intellectual education.	...	...	351 0 0	351 0 0	40		...	40	Do. .	1860.
Reading Club, Anakápalle ...	Mutual improvement of members.	30 2 8 paid from municipal funds	...	90 8 0	120 10 8	9		...	9	Do. .	Sept. 1885.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	For instruction and amusement.	...	...	142 0 0	142 0 0	15		...	15	Do. ..	1882.
Sarvati Samaj, Bimlipatam	Literary improvement .	...	...	345 5 3	345 5 3	40		..	40	Do. ..	1891.
Literary Society, Peddápuram.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	.	12	.	..	12	Do. .	16th Jan. 1894.
Narsapur Club	Literary, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	14		...	14	Do. ..	Not stated.
People's Association, Yenamadam.	To make known to superior authorities defects in politics and to improve education and morality.	...	...	38 8 6	38 8 6	15	..	...	15	Do. ..	16th July 1893.
Telong Club at Sivadevanichekkala.	Do. do. ..	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	..	..	30	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1893.
People's Association, Bondada, Bhimavaram Taluk.	Do. do. ..	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	30	...	10	40	Do.	22nd July 1890
Aryan Literary Association, Bhimavaram	To improve Aryan literature.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	18			18	Do.	13th Feb 1892
Vedic Samaj, Bhimavaram .	To provide the study of Vedas.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	50	.	...	50	Do. ..	11th Dec. 1892.
Town Hall Reading Room, Rajahmundry	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	396 0 0	396 0 0	36		...	36	Do. ..	22nd Feb 1891
Innespet Literary Society	Encouraging newspaper-reading	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10		...	10	Do. ..	1st April 1893
Central National Muhammadan Association, Ellore Branch	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	48	3	9	60	Do .	Feb. 1886.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam.	General improvement ..	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10		20	30	Do. ..	26th Feb. 1892.
Hindu Tract Society, Guraza.	To know local information	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	24			24	Do.	6th Nov. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	To improve the status of teachers	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	40			40	Do. ..	28th Nov. 1893.
Teachers' Association for Women Teachers, Guntur.	To promote a love for the profession and improve the profession.	...	...	...	...	...	18		18	Do.	1891.
Zenana Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	12	23	3	38	Registered.	July 1892.
Debating Society, A.E L M. College, Guntúr.	General improvement	...	...	...	...	24		142	166	Not registered.	July 1891.
Debating Society, Sanskrit High School, Guntúr.	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	22		..	22	Do.	July 1893.
People's Association Reading Room, Guntur.	Do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	16		..	16	Do. .	Feb. 1891.
Tax payers' Association, Guntúr.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	200	...	.	200	Do. .	1st Aug. 1891.
Reading Room, Sathenapally	Do. ...	...	...	61 10 0	61 10 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezwada.	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	150		..	150	Do.	1886.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	General improvement ...	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Bapatla ...	Do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Feb. 1893.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada ...	Do. ...	...	...	520 0 0	520 0 0	22	10	...	32	Registered.	1857.
Teachers' Association, Kurnool.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	48	...	...	46	Not registered.	8th Dec. 1893.
Reading Room, Markapur ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	140 3 0	140 3 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1st June 1893.
Reading Room, Mandalapadu.	Do. ...	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading. Innocent indoor and out-door games.	...	...	348 10 0	348 10 0	62	...	...	62	Do. ...	18th Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Kanigiri ...	Studying newspapers ...	...	...	165 0 0	165 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1890
Reading Room, Kavali ...	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	12 4 0	12 4 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Nellore ...	Literary	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	1864.
Christian Literature Society.	Educational and Library.	...	...	342 0 4	342 0 4	...	..	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,413 8 1	1,413 8 1	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	252 0 6	122 0 0	794 0 6	900	...	100	1,000	Registered.	1850.
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasangam.	To deal with questions affecting the education status, &c., of Vaniyas.	...	127 0 0	1,992 11	2,119 3 11	233	...	...	233	Do. ...	1888.
Mylapur Club	Not stated	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	April 1888.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	350 10 0	350 10 0	141	...	...	141	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mutual, moral and social improvement.	...	4 0 0	6 14 0	10 14 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1880.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	Moral improvement ...	...	...	1 anna a month.	...	...	...	...	about 12	Do. ...	1888.
The Young Men's Christian Association.	Literary and technical improvement.	358 6 0	...	...	358 6 0	29,016	...	...	29,016	Registered.	18th Jan. 1890.
Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, intellectual and social improvement of the members.	...	50 0 0	40 0 0	90 0 0	12	...	6	18	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of the art of teaching to encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	190 5 0	190 5 0	...	69	...	69	Do. ...	2nd Nov. 1889.
Madras School of Music ...	Study of music theoretical practical, critical and literary.	2,862 8 0	3,025 12 0	760 2 0	6,648 6 0	75	22	...	97	Do. ...	29th July 1891.
The Madras Marriage Association.	The revival of shastriak sociology.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	Not registered.	1891.
Tiruvatéswaranpet Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1881.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary and scientific ...	...	...	4,924 14 10	4,924 14 10	218	5	...	223	Registered.	1817.
The Theistic Library of the Southern Indian Brahma Samáj with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful subjects.	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	81	Not registered.	20th Mar. 1864.
Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of morals of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement.	...	...	78 5 6	78 5 6	49	...	...	49	Registered on the 19th Jan. 1892.	April 1890.
Best Library, Chingleput ...	Diffusion of knowledge ...	...	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	1,750 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	August 1898.
Students' Debating Society, Chingleput.	To improve the intellectual and physical welfare of the students.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1889.
Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurantakam.	To improve the knowledge of the members.	...	...	48 3 8	48 3 8	10	...	15	35	Do. ...	29th Jan. 1893.
Literary Association, Uthramerur, Madurantakam Taluk.	Do. do. ...	...	...	22 6 0	22 6 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	31st July 1892.
Conjeeveram Town Tennis Club and Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	March 1894.
Bellary Literary Society ...	Literary, social, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	67	...	...	67	Do. ...	1st Sept. 1892.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	45 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	11	...	52	63	Do. ..	March 1886.
Sarasavinodini Sabha Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
The Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	100	...	30	130	Do. ...	6th April 1887.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	50	...	50	100	Do. ..	March 1885.
Bellary Progressive Union Cowl Bazaar.	Do. do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Literary, social, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Jan. 1888.
Young Mens' Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	10	...	20	30	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
People's Association, Royadrug.	Do. do. ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Literary Society, Royadrug..	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Oct. 1892.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1882.
Harpanahalli Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Hadagali Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1893.
Kampli Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	201 12 0	201 12 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 12 0	140 12 0	35	1	14	50	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	...	141 8 0	141 8 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	15th July 1892.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Do. do. ...	...	3 8 6	107 4 0	110 12 6	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1887.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Do. do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ..	18th Sept. 1890.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Do. do. ...	...	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	July 1890.
American Mission Reading Room, Vayalpad.	Do. do. ...	...	...	51 5 9	51 5 9	980	300	...	1,280	Do. ...	About 1886.
Reading Room, Ráyachóti ...	Do. do. ...	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	103 6 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	9th June 1892.
Field Games' Association, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	400 4 6	400 4 6	28	...	40	68	Do. ...	Oct. 1892.
Young Men Mutual Improvement Society, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	20	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1833.
Madanapalle Association ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	89 4 0	89 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	May 1892.
Chittoor Board High School Literary Association.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	7 12 0	7 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1888.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	For the public enlightenment.	...	...	136 7 7	136 7 7	1,858	1	100	1,959	Do. ...	Nov. 1882.
Victoria Literary Association, Palmanér.	For social and moral improvement.	...	...	122 10 0	122 10 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Literary Society, Punganur...	For discussing literary, social and philosophical subjects.	...	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	March 1893.
Reading Room, Kátpadi ...	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	48 2 0	160 14 0	209 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
Mission Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	1,600	...	4,000	5,600	Do. ...	1887.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	For European and Eurasian residents.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	14	2	...	16	Do. ...	1st July 1885.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	7,300	192	9,125	16,617	Do. ...	April 1875.
Court Reading Room, Vellore	For promoting literary knowledge.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	15th Nov. 1892.
The Vellore Club	News and books reading.	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0	12	6	...	18	Do. ...	1st July 1875.
Church of Scotland Mission High School, Library Society, Vellore.	News and essays reading.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	News reading	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do ...	Jan. 1893.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Wallajanagar.	For the mental improvement.	...	159 4 9	37 8 7	196 13 4	3,787	...	857	4,644	Do. ...	1884.
Sri Akilajana Manoramia Sabha, Káverippákkam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1886.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Do. do. ...	...	...	208 8 0	208 8 0	2,000	...	100	2,100	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887.
Railway Reading Room, Arkonam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	203 14 0	203 14 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1869.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahlal-Islam of Melishram.	To improve the Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Moral, mental and intellectual improvement by means of newspapers and periodicals.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1889.
Reading Room, Panrúti ...	To acquire general knowledge and information.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Thondanatham Hindu Podnigana Aukula Varadamenah Sabha.	To secure public good ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Union Club, Tirukoilur ...	Reading newspapers and periodicals.	...	...	149 4 0	149 4 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1883.
Reading Room, Kallakurchi.	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Sept. 1883.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	The intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement of the members and the public.	...	...	472 8 4	472 8 4	70	...	65	135	Registered.	27th July 1884.
The Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Do. ...	...	...	42 7 3	42 7 3	37	...	30	67	Not registered.	1st June 1884.
Saiva Samajam, Coimbatore...	Improvement of the Tamil literature.	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	10	...	22	32	Do. ...	25th Oct. 1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Erode Reading Room .	Intellectual, physical, social and general advancement of the community of Erode	...	...	279 4 0	279 4 0	55			55	Registered.	1880.
Jubilee Literary Association, Karur.	Intellectual, social and physical advancement of the community of Karur	..	...	114 12 0	114 12 0	3,000	...	1,000	4,000	Do. .	1st Aug. 1889
Erode Teachers' Association.	Intellectual and moral improvement by means of essays and debates	...		5 1 0	5 1 0	24			24	Not registered.	5th Oct 1893.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...		131 8 0	131 8 0	28	..		28	Do.	1891.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi	Improvement of the general and professional knowledge.	.				14			14	Do	8th Dec 1893.
Teachers' Association, Anamalai.	Do. do.	...				13			13	Do	29th Mar 1894
Literary Society, Salem	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.			721 14 0	721 14 0	88	..	6	94	Registered.	1853.
London Mission Reading Room, Salem	For the propagation of Christianity				.	450	..	150	600	Not registered.	1800.
Reading Room, Tiruppattúr.	For the benefit of the public.	...	.	254 0 0	254 0 0	47	1		48	Do.	1877
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	For intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	..	60 0 0	150 6 0	210 6 0	31	...		31	Do.	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Tiruchengódu.	Intellectual, moral, physical and social improvement of the public of Tiruchengódu.	..	..	84 0 0	84 0 0	36		12	48	Do.	1881.
S P G. Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	For the purpose of propagating religious and moral Christian knowledge		.	54 0 0	54 0 0	2,184		2,808	4,992	Do.	1885.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Religious, moral and mental improvement		...	..	...	1,500	...	300	1,800	Do.	1883.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	For the exclusive benefit of the children and the occasional benefit of the parents.	..	..	78 0 0	78 0 0	8			8	Do.	1852.
Reading Room, Hosúr	For the improvement of the members		...	148 14 0	148 14 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ..	2nd Oct 1892.
Reading Room, Krishnagiri.	Diffusion of knowledge			11 4 0	11 4 0	14	.	..	14	Do. ..	1st Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Dharmapuri.	For the improvement of the members.			120 0 0	120 0 0	25		...	25	Do.	1893.
The Nilgiri Library ..	The maintenance of a library and reading-room, and should funds hereafter permit, a lecture-room, writing room and museum. The reading-room may also, at the discretion of the managing committee, be used for musical or other intellectual entertainments.	...		6,706 12 0	6,706 12 0	134	...	..	134	Registered.	1859.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Improvement . ..		...	43 2 0	43 2 0	11	...		11	Not registered.	1888.
Teacher's Association, Tanjore.	To improve the condition of primary school teachers.		...	25 0 0	25 0 0	91	...	...	91	Do. ..	1858.
Teachers' Association, Thirukkattupalli.	Do. do.	...	...	10 12 0	10 12 0	52		...	52	Do.	1888.
Reading Room, Pattukóttai.	For the improvement of the knowledge of the members		.	139 6 6	139 6 6	16	...	.	16	Do.	1878.
Reading Room, Shiyáli ...	For mental, physical and moral improvement.		...	203 4 0	203 4 0	25	.	...	25	Do. ..	1891.
Reading Room and Library Association, Negapatam	Improvement ...	.	...	414 4 0	414 4 0	35	.		35	Do. ..	1872.
Teachers Association, Negapatam.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools taught by masters.	.	...	6 14 0	6 14 0	20			20	Do.	1889.
Teachers' Association, Kodavasal.	Do. do.	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	22	...	..	22	Do.	1890.
Teachers' Association, Ammayappam	Do. do. ..	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Nannilam.	Do. do. ...	.	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	16			16	Do. ..	1892.
Teachers' Association, Enangudi.	Do. do. ...	..	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	20		...	20	Do.	1892.
Teachers' Association, Peralam.	Do. do. .	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	20		..	20	Do. ..	1892.
Teachers' Association, Sedugur.	Do. do. .	..			...	12		...	12	Do.	1892.
Reading Room, Nannilam ..	Reading newspaper .	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	10	.	...	10	Do.	1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs A. P						
Teachers' Association, Tirutturaippúndi.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools by masters.		...	3 10 6	3 10 6	22		.	22	Not registered.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Vadaraniam.	Do. do.			3 0 0	3 0 0	17			17	Do.	1893
Teachers' Association, Kivalur	Do. do.		.	9 6 0	9 6 0	25		...	25	Do. .	1891.
Teachers' Association, Thalanayar.	Do. do.	.	.	6 3 3	0 3 3	14			14	Do.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvâlur	Do. do.			1 2 0	1 2 0	24			24	Do	1892
The Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and maintenance of a reading room and library.		38 12 0	681 4 0	720 0 0	95		..	95	Registered	May 1892.
The Town Hall, Trichinopoly.	Reception of great personages and improvement of town hall library.		260 0 0		260 0 0	16		.	16	Not registered.	May 1892.
The Union Club, Trichinopoly.	The literary, mental and physical improvement of the public.	...		196 14 0	196 14 0	25	.		25	Do.	March 1891.
Babu Surendranath Bannerjee Reading Room, Srirangam.	The intellectual and moral improvement of the members in masses			187 12 0	187 12 0	43			43	Do. ..	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room, Kulittalai.	Do. do.	...	.	318 0 0	318 0 0	57			57	Registered.	1st Feb 1890.
Tennis Club, Trichinopoly.	Do. do. ...	...		30 0 0	30 0 0	38		..	38	Not registered.	4th Feb 1894.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	Promotion of science and literature and promotion and maintenance of a library.	51 11 1	8 10 0	109 4 0	169 9 1	29		..	29	Registered.	Dec. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Mutual improvement of the members.		...	6 7 6	6 7 6	22			22	Not registered.	July 1889.
Teachers' Association, Vengarai.	General and special improvement of the teachers of primary schools.	.	.	0 6 0	0 6 0	10		...	10	Do	Dec. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchendúr.	Do. do.	..		5 1 0	5 1 0	15			15	Do	Nov 1889.
Teachers' Association, Somarasampettai.	Do. do.			0 5 0	0 5 0	6			6	Do	Nov 1889.
Teachers' Association, Ilupúr.	Do. do.			0 8 6	0 8 6	7	..		7	Do.	Nov. 1889
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	Do. do.	.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	32		.	32	Do	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Manachanallur.	Do. do.	.		0 10 0	0 10 0	8			8	Do. .	Nov 1889
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Do. do. ..	..		2 2 0	2 2 0	12	.		12	Do	17th Nov 1893
Teachers' Association, Lálláপettai.	Do. do ..	...		2 14 0	2 14 0	15			15	Do.	13th Sept 1893
Teachers' Association, Manappárai.	Do. do. .		.	4 8 0	4 8 0	16			16	Do	29th Sept. 1893
Teachers' Association, Perambalúr.	For improving the system of teaching and enabling the teachers to pass higher examinations.	..		32 2 0	32 2 0	44			44	Do.	1st Oct 1892.
Teachers' Association, Molvoi	Do. do. ..	...		2 14 0	2 14 0	17			17	Do.	1st Aug 1893.
Teachers' Association Ranganagudi.	Do. do. .	Not working. Opened and closed during the year.									
The Town Club, Madura ...	Mutual improvement, moral, mental and physical	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50		150	200	Not registered.	Jan 1879.
Tinnevelly Club	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge and promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	82 8 0	82 8 0	85	.		85	Do	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	50	..		50	Do.	Dec. 1877.
Reading Room, Alwarkurichi	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	28			28	Do. ...	May 1893.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	General educational improvement.	...	...	116 8 0	116 8 0	798	8	134	940	Registered in 1892, No. 6	28th April 1877.
Reading Room, Srivaikuntam	Improvement of discussion	...	...	17 4 0	17 4 0	21			21	Not registered.	1st Feb. 1892.
Tuticorin Native Club ...	Pleasant resort for leisure hours, the development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the promoting of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	283 0 0	283 0 0	23		.	23	Do. .	17th July 1891.
Reading Room, Government Training College, Calicut.	Mental development ..	...		55 12 6	55 12 6	25			25	Do ...	6th Mar 1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association Government Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	27th Mar. 1893.
Tate Union Reading Room ...	For literary improvement	...	...	246 14 0	246 14 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. do. ...	...	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	55	1	...	56	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Reading Room, Varakal ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb, 1890.
Badagara Club	Do. do. ...	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Vingyani Dipaka Sabha, Eranakulam.	Do. do. ...	...	21 2 0	150 0 0	171 2 0	180	1	...	181	Do.	
Reading Room, Quilandi ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	138 12 0	138 12 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Board Library, Palghat ...	For advancement of general knowledge.	...	...	675 0 0	675 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1892.
Library and Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	19	1	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Intellectual and moral improvement of young men of the station.	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	25	Do. ...	1890.
Newspaper Reading Club ...	To supply information by newspapers.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Feb. 1890.
High School Senior Debating Society, Canara.	Mutual improvement by essays and debates.	...	...	6 14 0	6 14 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1891.
High School Junior Debating Society, Canara.	Mutual improvement by essays.	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
Catholic Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Improvement of English.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	47	...	4	51	.....	1884.
Mangalore Union	Do. ...	...	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	23	...	...	23	.....	1887.

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1893–94.

Municipalities.	Population.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1893-94.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	43	1,277	263	68·7	13·2
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	23	1,007	197	79·2	13·5
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	19	1,041	48	89·8	3·7
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	44	2,054	676	82·0	25·3
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	353	98	50 0	12·8
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	18	494	101	38·8	7·9
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	42	2,173	311	97·4	13·0
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	40	1,539	484	50·5	15·9
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,841	484	88·1	22 3
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	47	1,432	424	66·8	18 7
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	69	2,527	740	90·6	24·4
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	44	1,625	501	92·2	28·8
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	20	620	207	36·2	14·8
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	30	1,203	247	68·7	13·0
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	43	1,748	446	81·5	19·8
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	27	1,129	521	138·4	64·1
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	560	29,018	9,913	85·7	29·1
Conjeevoram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,178	333	70·4	10·1
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	78	2,861	737	63·1	16·8
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	32	1,225	111	61·6	5·7
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	7	381	54	73·0	10·2
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	52	1,148	229	88·1	17·6
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	78	3,173	757	99·4	21·3
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	17	609	80	44·0	5·6
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	834	150	80·9	13·6
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	17	638	177	86·1	21·3
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	73	2,673	765	76·8	21 1
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	31	1,271	111	93·3	7·7
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	61	3,293	889	98·7	24 5
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	15	720	94	78·4	10 1
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	723	213	93·4	25·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	21	1,079	476	90·9	44 4
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	7	391	164	81·1	38·5
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	65	2,565	1,104	52·0	21·1
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	16	1,068	44	101·9	3·3
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	20	1,031	88	88·8	6·7
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	88	4,011	780	103·1	18 3
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	71	3,721	705	93·7	16·9
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	28	1,095	264	75·2	16·5
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	68	2,781	649	68·6	13·4
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	46	1,788	278	103·4	15·1
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	111	6,905	1,564	104·4	22·4
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	28	1,053	285	68·6	16·7
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	92	5,206	1,035	79·1	15·8
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	27	1,449	128	96·3	8·4
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	16	681	104	58·8	7·8
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	13	586	38	48·3	2 9
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	42	1,901	365	107·8	18·7
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	33	1,528	705	115·1	47 8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	34	1,511	549	73·5	32·1
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	61	2,937	761	56·7	16·1
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	16	749	298	53·2	24·2
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	49	2,267	617	79·0	20·2
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	43	1,935	706	96 3	34·1
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	20	1,049	411	52·7	19·4
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	34	2,088	860	65·2	29·3
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,719	124,183	33,339	80·1	20·8

APPENDIX T.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept	Primary department	Special department.	Total.	Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjám ..	Kallikot College, Berhampur .. .	18	91	55	...	...	164	1,265	626	...	...	1,891
	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur .	..	.	42	.		42		769	...	..	769
	Sri Rajah s Middle School, Mandasá			22	35		57	.	154			154
	Total	18	91	119	35	.	263	1,265	1,549			2,814
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	27	59	110	..	..	196	1,184	586			1,770
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam .	.	97	170			267		1,544	.	270	1,814
	St Aloysius' Middle School, do.	...		36	73	11	120		780	276		1,056
	Zemindari School, Bissemkattack .	.	.		..			...	.	— 13	..	— 13
	Total ..	27	156	316	73	11	583	1,184	2,910	263	270	4,627
Gódávari .	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	16	107	154	...		277	243	234	...	..	477
	Taylor High School, Narsapur	.	59	75	.		134	...	566	...	...	566
	Union High School, Rajahmundry .				.			..	781		...	781
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore		61	94	..	.	155	...	2,123		..	2,123
	Total	16	227	323	.	.	566	243	3,704			3,947
Kistna .	Noble College Masulipatam	60	91	123	...		274	1,686	1,297	...		2,983
	A E L M College, Guntúr	25	68		.		93	578	271	...	...	849
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam		100	156			256	.	1,353	.	...	1,353
	C M S High School, Bezwada	..	27	65		...	92		347	.	...	347
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr .	...	49	101	.	.	150	...	416	...	.	416
	A B M Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions . .	.		.	...	..	.	...	...	40	...	40
	Sanskrit School, Kollur	.	.	16	..		16	.	7	...		7
	C.M S Training Institution, Masulipatam ..		.		69	12	81	...	...	..	300	300
	A.B M. Training Institution, Bápatla ..				20	9	29	..	...	...	1,150	1,150
	Total ...	85	335	461	89	21	991	2,264	3,691	40	1,450	7,445
Kurnool ...	S.P G High School, Nandyal		29	70	26		125	.	1,294	60	..	1,354
	Total		29	70	26		125		1,294	60		1,354
Nellore ...	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore		80	118	19		217	...	913	.	..	913
	A B M College High School, Ongole .	7	93	210		.	310	.	879	. .	...	879
	Rajah s Lower Secondary School, Venkatagiri.	.		35	84	...	119		112	23	. .	135
	A B M Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki divisions	...	...		..		..	...	...	60	. .	60
	A B M Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili divisions	. .					.	. .	...	60	. .	60
	F C M High School, Nellore		107	113	57		277	.	276	..	..	276
	Total ...	7	280	476	160		923	.	2,180	143	...	2,323
Madras ..	Madras Christian College	856	401	330	326		1,913	28 205	..	..	...	28,205
	Pachaiyappa's College .	142	256				398	7,799		..		7,799
	Doveton Protestant College	15	42	87	62		206	4,391	2,340	573	..	7,304
	Wesleyan Mission College	32	116	170	148		475	2,018	1,177	73		3,268
	Church of Scotland Mission College	122	244	198	124		688	1,556	1,350	163		3,069
	St Mary's College	9	80	114	54		257	224	96	.		320
	Harris High School, Rayapettah		43	65	71	...	179	..	2,167	492		2,659
	London Mission Institution		38	47	56	..	141	. .	1,773	119		1,892
	S P G High School, Vepery . .		85	129	91	...	305	. .	566	.		566
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	.	69	93	77		239	...	2,796	.	106	2,902
	Black Town High School		54	84	74		212	...	902	35	.	937
	St Thomé College	5	62	103	105		275	. .	575	...	...	575
	Hindu Middle School, Pudupet ...	.		46	140		186	...	116	.	.	116
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum		.	34	49		83	..	332	995	120	1,447
	Peddunaickapettah Middle School	..		110	151	...	261	...	272	273	.	545
	Govindu Nayudu's Middle School .	...	.	379	196		575	...	796	420	...	1,216
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town	..	...	21	56	.	77	...	190	210	..	400
	St Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	.	...	10	114		124	...	240	392	..	632
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	.	.	163	421		584	...	193	.	...	193
	St Francis Xavier s European Boys' School	...		33	83		116	...	500	70	...	570
	Sayid Kareem's U P School, Black Town	. .	..			.	..	...	.	48	.	48
	St Thomé Orphanage, Mailapur							...	133	.	...	133
	Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial High School		50	15	.	66	131	...	1,356	.	712	2,068
	Madras Industrial School		...	8	31	38	77	...	150	150	1,251	1,551
	Anjumam Mufidi Ah Islam .. .			18	194	237	449	...	97	43	1,337	1,477
	Rent Grants to certain Schools	.	.				. .	...	...	102		102
	Hindu Middle School, Black Town ..				...			...	..	7		7
	Rajagopal Poor Boys' School		. .	72	153	. .	225	...	60	...	.	60
	St George's Cathedral Boys' School ...	.	.				...	.	240	...	.	240
	Tamil Mission Ragged Boys' School	. .	...	19	110	...	129	..	59	..	.	59
	Purasewalkum English Boys' School .	...	.	7	66		73	...	209	208		417
	Native Middle School, Triplicane	.		51			51	. .	47			47
	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras ..			..	...	.	...	...	...		180	180
	Whitefield Schools .	.	...	.				...	...	235	. .	235
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, New Town			10	57		67		50	401		451
	Total ..	1,181	1,540	2,425	3,009	341	8,496	44,193	18,782	5,009	3,706	71,690
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission High School, Madurántakam	...	14	19	26	..	59	...	178	48	...	226
	Do. do Tiruvallur	.	47	41	90	..	178	.	709	37	..	746
	Do. Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	. .	62	22	.	84	...	456	96	..	552
	Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	..	7	62	...	.	69	...	270	..	...	270
	Native Primary School Chingleput	...	.		.	.	..	...	...	21	...	21
	Tamil Mission Ragged School, Thangal .	...				.		...	.	12		12
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram .	.	59	106	50		215		943	...	..	943

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Chingleput—*cont.*	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	55	68	6	...	129	...	285	...	...	285
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	27	68	83	...	178	...	357	45	...	402
	Do. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	F.C.M. Primary School, Walajabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	F.C.M. Primary School, (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	23	71	76	83	253	...	1,338	1,330	760	3,437
	St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	...	5	31	...	36	...	...	136	...	136
	Railway School, Perambúr	...	...	30	119	...	149	...	396	...	...	396
	Total ...	...	232	532	503	83	1,350	...	4,931	1,966	760	7,657
Bellary ...	Wardlaw College, Bellary	11	99	141	68	...	319	1,190	703	...	...	1,893
	Sanskrit Bhashamanjari School, Bellary ...	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	132	...	...	132
	Total ...	11	99	162	68	...	340	1,190	835	...	...	2,025
Anantapur ...	Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	115	...	...	115
	Total ...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	115	...	...	115
Cuddapah ...	High School, Madanapalle	...	36	59	...	...	95	...	699	...	...	699
	American Mission Lower Secondary School, Madanapalle	...	...	29	27	...	56	...	577	145	...	722
	American Mission A.-V. School, Vayalpad ...	...	...	33	136	...	169	...	200	20	...	220
	Total ...	...	36	121	163	...	320	...	1,476	165	...	1,641
North Arcot.	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	22	67	68	13	170	...	416	...	135	551
	American Mission High School, Ránipettai ...	...	25	38	...	...	63	...	1,273	...	...	1,273
	Do. do. Punganúru ...	...	23	47	18	...	58	...	760	52	...	812
	Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore ...	...	100	196	185	...	481	...	799	...	...	799
	American Mission Schools, Chittur Taluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
	Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Arkonam	...	...	58	28	...	86	...	518	...	...	518
	Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
	Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Sholinghur	...	...	40	21	...	61	...	283	39	...	322
	American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	97	97	...	...	...	594	594
	Total ...	...	170	446	320	110	1,046	...	4,049	223	729	5,001
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	56	170	141	108	...	475	2,350	925	...	...	3,275
	Town College, Cuddalore	26	102	62	...	...	190	550	220	...	...	770
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	77	71	68	...	216	...	809	...	...	809
	Total ...	82	349	274	176	...	881	2,900	1,954	...	...	4,854
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	52	119	151	80	...	402	2,710	1,385	...	...	4,095
	St. Michael's College	23	107	151	184	...	465	198	322	...	...	520
	Virapandi Committee's Lower Secondary School, Gopichettipalaiyam	...	...	36	12	...	48	...	245	5	...	250
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr ...	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	174	1,880	2,054
	Total ...	75	226	338	276	78	993	2,908	1,952	179	1,880	6,919
Nilgiri ...	St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	10	28	24	...	62	...	2,150	480	...	2,630
	B.G.M. Upper Primary School, Kartery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	B.G.M. Training School, Kaity	...	...	17	45	7	69	...	...	...	494	494
	Total ...	...	10	45	60	7	131	...	2,150	522	494	3,166
Salem ...	London Mission High School, Salem	...	47	77	...	...	124	...	418	...	...	418
	London Mission Lower Secondary School, Atur	...	...	26	69	...	95	...	...	48	...	48
	Total ...	...	47	103	69	...	219	...	418	48	...	466
Tanjore ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore	98	186	...	...	...	284	5,995	446	...	...	6,441
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	18	83	140	...	...	241	1,463	832	...	...	2,295
	Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	152	146	...	...	298	...	1,586	...	...	1,586
	Town do. do.	...	280	236	...	...	516	...	1,860	...	...	1,860
	Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	31	68	...	...	99	...	791	...	...	791
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	61	123	10	...	194	...	155	...	...	155
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi ...	...	87	130	...	...	217	...	244	...	...	244
	Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.	...	47	67	...	...	114	...	723	...	...	723
	Aryan Middle School, Tiruvadamarudur ...	...	..	25	...	...	25	...	120	...	...	120
	Aided Middle School, Kapistalam (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	144
	Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam ...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	53	...	...	53
	Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	H. B. Grigg's Middle School, Tiruvádi ...	...	...	103	...	...	103	...	92	...	...	92
	Sri Vidya Vilasa Sanskrit School, Koneirajapuram	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	6
	Sanskrit School, Therumisanallur	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	147	...	...	147
	Sanskrit School, Tuchikollai	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	230	...	...	230
	E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	471	471
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
	Total ...	116	927	1,141	10	22	2,216	7,458	7,429	24	546	15,457

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94				
		College department	Upper Secondary Dept	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department	Total.	Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools.	Special schools	Total
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued*											
Trichinopoly	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly ..	328	482	461	216	.	1,487	11,129	.	..	...	11,129
	S P G College, Trichinopoly	170		.		.	170	4,535	.			4,535
	St Joseph's Poor European Branch School, Cantonment .			11	57	.	68		216	291		507
	St Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly	..	..	.		.				120		120
	St John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	.		26	117	.	143		440	189	..	629
	S P G Middle School, Musiri	.		33	21		54	.	72			72
	S P G. Boys Boarding School Trichinopoly			23			23		360	240		600
	S P.G Industrial School for Boys, Puttur	.				24	24		.		181	181
	Total	498	482	554	411	24	1,969	15,664	1,088	840	181	17,773
Madura	Native College, Madura	43	183	185	139		530	527	1,433		...	1,960
	S P G High School Ramnad . ..	...	37	72	54		163	..	1,004	24	...	1,028
	American Mission High School, Madura	.	82	68	70		220	..	350	...	.	350
	American Mission School, Pasumalai	.						...	14	...	..	14
	S P G Boys' School, Ramnad .	...	.			.	..	.	480		...	480
	S P G Middle School, Pamban	..	.	14	9		23		240	...	.	240
	English Middle School, Paramagudi	.	..	20	51	...	77	.	90			90
	American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai ..	..		107	...	26	133	...		...	842	842
	S P.G Industrial School, Ramnad ..	.			.	21	21	.	.		336	336
	Total	43	282	472	323	47	1,167	527	3,611	24	1,178	5,340
Tinnevelly	Hindu College, Tinnevelly	70	235	152	35	..	522	1,137	2,188	...	..	3,325
	C M S College, Tinnevelly	42	150	115	87	..	394	1,769	..	...	72	1,841
	Caldwell College, Tuticorin	..	80	.	...	..	80	2,966	.			2,966
	St Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	.	81	82			163		504	...		504
	C M S High School, Palamcottah		46	91	30		167		536		...	536
	S P G Lower Secondary School, Sawyerpuram.	...		116	...		116	.	562	...	..	562
	S P G School, Ottappidaram Taluk (Supervisor)			.	.	..	.			80	.	80
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputtur	..	..	56	...		56	..	120	...	..	120
	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pattamadai.											
	C M S Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	.	63	20		83	...	70	40	.	110
	S P G Training Institution Tuticorin	..			.	25	25		...	172	510	682
	Art and Industrial Boys' School, Nazareth	.	...	34	57	25	116	.	..	...	1,578	1 578
		.	...	65	18	142	225	.	..	...	1,109	1,109
	Total ..	112	622	774	247	192	1,947	5,872	3,980	292	3,269	13,413
Malabar	B G M High School, Calicut	..	74	120	..		194		504	...		504
	B G.M Primary School Tellicherry	..	.		.			...	736	48	..	784
	Rajah's Primary School Kollangot ..	..	44	79			123		150	...		150
	B G M Christian Primary School, Nettur ..		27	36	75	..	138	.	805	127	.	932
	Santa Cruz Primary School Cochin .	.	33	71	130		234	...	718	323	...	1,041
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut			47	173		220		388	241		629
	Total ...		178	353	378	.	909	.	3,301	739	.	4,040
South Canara	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore ..	50	133	197	.		380	4,886	.	...	112	4,998
	German Mission High School, Mangalore ..	..	84	99	58		241		600	24		624
	Total	50	217	296	58		621	4,886	600	24	112	5,622
	Total for Boys	2,321	6,535	9,815	6,463	936	26,070	90 554	71,999	10,561	14,575	1,87,689
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam	...	.	14	98		112	...	720	300	.	1,020
	English Girls' School Bimlipatam ..	.		4	12	.	16	.	97	115	...	212
	Canadian Mission Girls' School Bobbili	..		8	52		60		109	54		163
	L M Girls' School, Chengalrowpet ..			..	72	...	72	..	.	239	.	239
	L.M. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta	..		4	69	.	73	...	120	116	.	236
	Total ..		..	30	303		333		1,046	824		1,870
Godávari	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry		.	3	14	.	17	.		23	.	23
	St Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada .			14	36	.	50	.	235	165	..	400
	Timpany Memorial School	...	3	18	41	..	62	...	154	300	.	454
	Artman's Poor Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry ..	..	..	.	6		6	.	...	.. 40	..	40
	C.E Z M Hindu Caste Girls' School ...					.			.	650	..	650
	Total .		3	35	97		135	..	389	1,178	.	1,567
Kistna	A E L M Girls' School, Guntur (Rent)	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	102	...	102
	A E L M Girls' School (Superintendent)	.		..	..	..	..	..	...	1,350	...	1,350
	Results Hindu Girls' School, Buttayapetta ..	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	15	.	15
	Home Education Classes . .	.	..	.		...	...	..	...	35	.	35
	Hindu Girls' School, Narasaraopet	.	.	.		...	..	.	...	12		12
	A E L M Training School for Mistresses, Guntur ..	..	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	193	193
	C M S Sharkey Memorial Training Class .	...	..	..	..	6	6	...	...	..	292	292
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntur	.	..		.	51	51	..	...	...	341	341
	Total .	.	..		.	63	63	.	..	1,514	926	2,340
Nellore	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore			5	32		37	..	108	297	...	405
	A B M Caste Girls' School, Kottapatnam	.	...		...	.	.	..	...	8		8
	A B M Girls' Schools, Turupupalam and Ongole Town	..	..	25	163		188	...	28	...		28
	A.B M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole				.	14	14		...	...	210	210
	Total .	..	.	30	195	14	239		136	305	210	651

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kasimode	...	11	57	95	17	180	...	1,301	52	117	1,470
	Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	10	53	237	...	300	...	683	613	...	1,296
	Do. Balika Patasala, Black Town	...	...	18	182	...	200	...	185	552	...	737
	Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	10	146	...	156	...	253	578	...	831
	Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	17	123	...	140	...	212	663	...	875
	Do. do. Mint Street	...	...	12	208	...	220	...	295	840	...	1,135
	Do. do. Rayapuram	...	...	11	167	...	178	...	212	556	...	768
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	...	15	14	...	29	...	270	270	...	540
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	67	...	250
	Do. Girls' School, Seven Wells Street	...	...	...	107	...	107	...	...	244	...	244
	Do. Christian Female Training School	...	...	31	35	22	88	...	304	...	388	692
	Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	24	22	47	...	93	..	550	360	...	910
	Do. do. Second School, Vepery..	...	...	13	111	...	124	..	660	760	...	1,420
	Do. do. Pay School, Black Town	...	43	18	21	37	119	...	420	60	600	1,080
	Do. do. Orphan School Black Town.	...	..	45	52	...	97	...	760	400	...	1,160
	Do. do. Infant School, Black Town	...	...	...	95	...	95	...	...	400	...	400
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	17	21	...	38	...	606	404	...	1,010
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	30	111	...	141	...	870	75	...	945
	St. Mary's Orphanage, Black Town	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	120	120	...	240
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	2	30	...	32	...	71	1,066	...	1,137
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Orphanage Mailapur (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	626
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Madras	...	...	32	531	...	563	...	130	1,130	...	1,260
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	33	23	57	...	113	...	1,932	580	...	2,512
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	554	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	...	340	...	340
	Do. do. Black Town	...	...	12	104	...	116	...	111	236	...	347
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	...	381	...	381
	Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	...	87	...	87	...	...	481	...	481
	Do. do. Kindergarten.	...	...	...	81	...	81	...	...	197	...	197
	Union Girls' School, John Pereira's	...	...	4	43	...	47	...	118	160	...	278
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	12	80	..	92	...	308	332	...	640
	St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	10	115	...	125	...	50	50	...	100
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	6	29	76	...	111	...	171	93	...	264
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	187	...	187
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	175	...	175
	Do. do. Chulai	...	...	...	203	...	203	...	...	679	...	679
	Do. do. Purasavakum	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	415	...	415
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	...	1	79	...	80	...	60	216	...	276
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	4	65	...	69	...	60	216	...	276
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	5	108	...	113	...	48	405	...	453
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	2	16	...	18	...	21	189	...	210
	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' Day School, Popham's Broadway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapettah.	..	13	29	61	...	103	...	1,343	212	...	1,555
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Royapettah	...	...	5	85	...	90	...	131	217	...	348
	Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet	...	...	1	83	..	84	...	151	156	...	307
	Do. do. Mirashibpet	...	...	2	64	..	66	...	137	134	...	271
	Do. do. Mailapur	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	228	...	228
	Do. do. Egmore	...	...	2	54	...	56	...	122	115	...	237
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapettah	...	...	3	37	...	40	...	180	68	...	248
	St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Madras	...	...	16	141	...	157	...	360	340	...	700
	Convent of St. Thomas' Girls' School, Mailapur.	...	2	10	45	...	57	...	292	...	...	292
	Lutheran Mission Result Girls' School, Purasavakum and Kutticheri	...	...	30	74	...	104	...	...	47	...	47
	St. Matthias' Girls' School	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	...	418	...	418
	Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School	...	...	57	257	...	314	...	21	61	...	82
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	18	45	122	...	185	...	2,965	285	...	3,250
	Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	84	84	...	...	...	2,300	2,300
	Total	...	160	705	5,168	160	6,193	..	16,666	18,046	3,405	38,117
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Maduránta-kam	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	106	...	106
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	337	...	337
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	603	...	603
	Do. do. Central Conjeeveram	...	...	...	83	...	83	..	...	261	...	261
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	81	...	81	...	...	378	...	378
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	190	...	190
	Do. do. Perianatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. do. Muthiyalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total	...	...	...	484	...	484	...	...	2,211	...	2,211
Bellary	St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	...	8	16	56	...	80	...	940	150	...	1,090
	London Mission Telugu Girls' School	...	...	...	58	...	58	...	...	96	...	96
	Do. Canarese Girls' School	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	123	...	123
	Total	...	8	16	179	...	203	...	940	369	...	1,309
Cuddapah	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	...	7	62	...	69	...	...	72	...	72
	Total	...	...	7	62	...	69	...	...	80	...	80

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
North Arcot.	Amren. Arcot Mun. Hindu Girls' School, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Do. do. Kusapalaiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	American Mission Girls' School, Ranipéttai	...	...	4	78	...	82	...	...	3	...	3
	Do. do. Walajah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Do. do. Kávérippákkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Do. do. Punganuru	...	...	4	96	...	100	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. do. Circar Mandy St.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Do. do. Arasamaram St.	...	...	7	52	...	59	...	...	40	...	40
	Do. do. Chittoor	...	...	8	135	...	143	...	14	34	...	48
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Primary School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	202	...	202
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	204	...	204
	American Arcot Mission Training School for Mistresses, Allapuram	...	...	29	49	6	84	...	...	...	159	159
	Total	...	...	52	507	6	565	...	14	580	159	753
South Arcot.	Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam	...	...	3	76	...	79	...	2	156	...	158
	S.P.G. do. Cuddalore Old Town	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	192	...	192
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	...	5	39	...	44	...	120	60	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	...	3	16	...	19	...	53	286	...	339
	R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore.	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	675	675
	Total	...	...	11	200	14	225	...	175	694	675	1,544
Coimbatore.	European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	2	8	63	...	73	...	284	728	...	1,012
	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	8	20	49	...	77	...	627	293	...	920
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	3	9	...	12	...	54	108	...	162
	All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	...	6	24	...	30	...	203	...	...	203
	Total	...	10	37	145	...	192	...	1,168	1,129	...	2,297
Nilgiris	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	2	17	25	...	44	...	278	272	...	550
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	298
	Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	8	17	55	...	80	...	233	514	...	747
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	...	8	72	...	80	...	116	567	...	683
	C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
	C.M.S. Muhammadan Girls' Schl., Ootacamund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total	...	10	42	152	...	204	...	627	1,828	...	2,455
Salem	Remount Depot, Matigiri	...	...	3	5	...	8	...	108	252	...	360
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	10	142	...	152	...	3	39	...	42
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association, Salem	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	110	...	110
	Total	...	...	13	161	...	174	...	111	401	...	512
Tanjore	R.C. Girls' Schools, Kandamangalam & Pundi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Hindu Girls' Schools, East Negapatam and Velipalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Dabirkulam Street, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124
	Hindu Girls' School, North Main Street	...	...	1	49	...	50	...	...	9	...	9
	Do. Tiruvidaimarudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total	...	...	1	49	...	50	...	...	223	...	223
Trichinopoly	R.C. Poor European Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	6	28	96	...	130	...	33	363	...	396
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	500	...	600
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	5	85	...	90	...	4	24	...	28
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanayakampalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	S.P.G. Girls' School, Andar Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
	Do. Gullli Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Do. Ariyalúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. Temore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puttúr.	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	436	436
	S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	72	72
	Total	...	6	33	181	34	254	...	137	988	508	1,633
Madura	S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	480
	American Mission Training School for Mistresses, Madura	...	...	60	85	16	161	...	...	...	1,037	1,037
	Total	...	...	60	85	16	161	...	...	480	1,037	1,517
Tinnevelly	Girls' Schools in the Tinnevelly Dt. (rent)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
	St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth.	...	17	38	87	21	163	...	420	...	486	906
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Idalyangudi	...	...	29	176	...	205	...	61	22	...	83
	Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	18	86	94	26	224	...	...	...	679	679
	Victoria Female Training School, Tuticorin	...	6	46	38	...	90	...	...	...	65	65
	Art and Industrial Girls' School, Nazareth	...	...	20	...	37	57	...	...	...	132	132
	Total	...	41	219	395	84	739	...	481	85	1,362	1,928

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Malabar	St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	12	25	91	...	128	...	1,305	395	...	1,700
	St. Joseph's Convent Native Girls' School, Calicut	...	...	12	71	...	83	...	180	90	...	270
	School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry	...	...	14	67	...	81	...	726	564	...	1,290
	St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	...	14	84	...	98	...	720	556	...	1,276
	Nellikat Girls' School, Parapanangadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Nanaikad Mappilla Girls' School, Ponnáni Tk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total	...	12	65	313	...	390	...	2,931	1,630	...	4,561
S. Canara	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	14	62	157	15	248	...	1,047	718	1,200	2,965
	Victoria do. do.	...	...	10	132	...	142	...	560	830	...	1,390
	Muhammadan do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School, Mangalore	...	...	25	16	10	51	...	...	...	45	45
	Total	...	14	97	305	25	441	...	1,607	1,558	1,245	4,410
	Total for Girls	...	264	1,453	8,981	416	11,114	...	26,428	34,123	9,427	69,978
	Total for Boys and Girls	2,321	6,799	11,268	15,444	1,352	37,184	90,554	98,427	44,084	24,002	* 2,57,067
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											
Ganjám	Middle School, Russellkonda	...	...	51	14	...	65	...	200	...	...	200
	Total	...	...	51	14	...	65	...	200	...	...	200
Vizagapatam.	High School, Yellamanchili	...	29	64	...	...	93	...	416	...	...	416
	Middle School, Párvatipuram	...	...	40	30	...	70	...	282	...	...	282
	Do. Kasimkóta	...	...	34	...	...	34	...	251	...	...	251
	Do. Palkonda	...	...	48	...	...	48	...	293	...	...	293
	Do. Chódavaramu	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	261	...	...	261
	Total	...	29	246	30	...	305	...	1,503	...	...	1,503
Gódávari	High School, Amalápuram	...	48	123	54	...	225	...	746	10	...	756
	Middle School, Viravásaramu	...	...	38	10	...	48	...	85	...	...	85
	Total	...	48	161	64	...	273	...	831	10	...	841
Kistna	Middle School, Gudiváda	...	...	53	24	...	77	...	262	38	...	300
	Do. Tenali	...	...	15	16	...	35	...	224	48	...	272
	Do. Répalle	...	...	39	20	...	59	...	177	21	...	198
	Do. Kollur	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	5	...	...	5
	Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	137	137
	Total	...	...	150	60	30	240	...	668	107	137	912
Kurnool	Middle School, Nandyal	...	...	9	43	...	52	...	14	...	...	14
	Total	...	...	9	43	...	52	...	14	...	...	14
Nellore	Middle School, Venkatagiri (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63
	Do. Kávali	...	...	24	57	...	81	...	262	38	...	300
	Do. Kandukur	...	...	24	29	...	53	...	258	210	...	468
	Total	...	...	48	86	...	134	...	583	248	...	831
Bellary	Middle School, Rayadrug	...	...	16	63	...	79	...	83	...	...	83
	Total	...	...	16	63	...	79	...	83	...	...	83
Cuddapah	Middle School, Badvel	...	...	19	12	...	31	...	163	29	...	192
	Total	...	...	19	12	...	31	...	163	29	...	192
North Arcot.	Middle School, Arcot	...	...	44	35	...	79	...	423	79	...	502
	Do. Arni	...	...	63	72	...	135	...	742	91	...	833
	Yeomiah School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
	Middle School, Kuppam	...	...	23	45	...	68	...	48	36	...	84
	High School, Chittoor	...	46	108	20	...	174	...	2,536	...	...	2,536
	Total	...	46	238	172	...	456	...	3,749	1,406	...	5,155
South Arcot	Middle School, Villupuram	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	897	...	...	897
	Do. Vriddhachalam	...	...	25	23	...	48	...	328	59	...	387
	Do. Porto Novo	...	...	24	23	...	47	...	198	...	...	198
	Do. Tirukóyilúr	...	...	41	25	...	66	...	361	66	...	427
	Do. Panruti	...	...	21	85	...	106	...	230	80	64	374
	Do. Tiruvannámalai	...	...	29	25	...	54	...	181	73	...	254
	Do. Kallakurchi	...	...	22	18	...	40	...	288	48	...	336
	Total	...	...	211	199	...	410	...	2,483	326	64	2,873
Coimbatore	High School, Udamalpet	...	40	71	...	...	111	...	854	...	...	854
	Do. Dhárápuram	...	30	58	...	...	88	...	600	...	...	600
	Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	808	...	...	808
	Total	...	70	204	...	...	274	...	2,262	...	...	2,262
Salem	High School, Námakkal	...	48	78	63	...	189	...	1,519	31	72	1,622
	Do. Hosúr	...	19	38	28	...	85	...	445	157	...	602
	Middle School, Dharmapuri	...	...	51	50	...	101	...	538	338	...	876
	Do. Krishnagiri	...	...	48	80	...	128	...	332	181	...	513
	Do. Tiruchengódu	...	...	18	86	...	104	...	412	...	...	412
	Primary School, Sankaridrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	110
	Total	...	67	233	307	...	607	...	3,246	817	72	4,135

* Includes Rs. 1,107 grants paid to Private and Colonial schools.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department	Special department.	Total	Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools	Special schools	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued*											
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Tanjore	High School, Tiruválúr	...	58	163	...	.	221	...	1,524	..	...	1,524
	Middle School, Orattanádu		.	71	.	..	71	.	71			71
	Late Training School, Tanjore					.					19	19
	Total		58	234			292	.	1,595		19	1,614
Trichinopoly	Middle School, Kulittalai			53		..	53	..	403	.	.	403
	Do. Lalgudi			53			53		370	18		388
	Total			106			106		773	18	.	791
Madura	Madura Technical Institute				.	178	178		.	.	2,981	2,981
	Total					178	178	..		.	2,981	2,981
Tinnevelly	Training School, Tinnevelly	.	...	...	...	41	41	...	...		829	829
	Alwar Tirunagari Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School	...	.	20	...	..	20	...	..	120	...	120
	Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Tk.	.				.		.	.	113	..	113
	Total	.	.	20	..	41	61			233	829	1,062
Malabar	Middle School, Angadipuram	.		47	37		84		202	...		202
	Do Betatnad	...		39	46		85		254	77		33 1
	Do Manjeri			51	39		90		323		.	32 3
	Do. Cherpalcheri			38	30		68		211	18		229
	Do. Kottayi	..	..	34	29		63	..	330	47		377
	Do Koduvayur			48	32		80		379	65		444
	Do. Badagara	.	...	35	32		67	...	478	166	..	644
	Do. Alattúr	...		64	57		121		275	74		349
	Do. Chávakkát	.		48	50		98	..	334	46		380
	Preparatory Mappilla Training School					.	..	.		.	28	28
	Total			404	352		756		2,786	493	28	3,307
South Canara	High School, Coondapoor	.	56	73	60		189		673	208		881
	Total		56	73	60		189	.	673	208		881
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds	..	374	2,423	1,462	249	4,508		21,612	3,895	4,130	29,637
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjám	Municipal High School, Chicacole		68	38		..	106	.	573	...	..	573
	Primary Schools (Supervisor)				..					20	.	20
	Total		68	38			106	.	573	20		593
Gódávari	Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality									80		80
	Total	.		..				..	...	80	..	80
Kistna	Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality			..	.	..	..			150		150
	Total				...		.		..	150		150
Kurnool	Municipal High School, Kurnool		27	85			112		2,618			2,618
	Total		27	35			112		2,618	.		2,618
Nellore	Salary Results Schools, Nellore Municipality		..		.				...	48		48
	Total			...	.				.	48		48
Chingleput	Salary Results Schools, Conjeeveram Munipty.		.					.	..	39		39
	Total				.					39	..	39
Bellary	Municipal High School, Bellary	...	62	124			186		1,140			1,140
	Total		62	124			186	.	1,140	..	.	1,140
Anantapur	High School, Anantapur		27	58			85		885	.		885
	Total		27	58	.		85	...	885			885
Cuddapah	Municipal High School		35	70	.		105	.	3,327	..	.	3,327
	Total		35	70			105		3,327			3,327
North Arcot	Middle School, Walajapet			117			117		40			40
	Total			117			117		40			40
Coimbatore	High School, Karúr		7	69			76		195			195
	Total		7	69			76		195			195
Nilgiri	Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund		12	20	29		61	.	5,034	1,048		6,082
	Total		12	20	29		61	.	5,034	1,048	...	6,082

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary Department.	Special Department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Salem ...	Supervisor, Salary Results Schools, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Salem College	21	71	161	...	...	253	1,114	1,176	...	...	2,290
	High School, Tiruppattúr	...	23	102	...	...	125	...	456	...	...	456
	Salary Results Schools, Tiruppattúr Munipty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Total ...	21	94	263	...	...	378	1,114	1,632	124	...	2,870
Tanjore ...	High School, Máyavaram	...	119	198	...	...	317	...	718	...	...	718
	Results Schools, Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
	Do. Máyavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Do. Kumbakónam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Do. Tanjore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306
	Girls' School, Máyavaram	...	...	7	133	...	140	...	3	54	...	57
	Total ...	...	119	205	133	...	457	...	721	720	...	1,441
Trichinopoly	Results School, Srirangam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143
	Common Gymnasium, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	263
Madura ...	Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88
	High School, Dindigul	...	27	57	...	...	84	...	88	...	...	88
	Total ...	...	27	57	...	...	84	...	88	88	...	176
Tinnevelly ...	Primary Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Do. Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
Malabar ...	Victoria College, Palghat	54	255	126	...	...	435	2,601	1,541	...	...	4,232
	Brennen College, Tellicherry	39	103	56	...	...	198	1,260	794	...	...	2,054
	High School, Cannanore	...	55	80	...	...	135	...	874	...	...	874
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
	Do. Palghat Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124
	Supervisor of Schools, Calicut Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
	Total ...	93	413	262	...	...	768	3,951	3,209	263	...	7,423
S. Canara ...	Middle School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	84
	Supervisor of Schools, Mangalore Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	18	...	102
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Municipal	114	891	1,368	162	...	2,535	5,065	19,546	3,008	...	*27,619
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	114	1,265	3,791	1,624	249	7,043	5,065	41,158	6,903	4,130	57,256
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Kurnool ...	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
	Do. do. Madurántakam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	F.C.M. High School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Alanthur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	246
	Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	510
Cuddapah	A. M. High School, Madanapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111
	Do. Middle School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	118
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	229
Nilgiri ...	St. Lewis' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
	Primary Schools for Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	226
	Do. for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	...	1,028
	Do. for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	93
	Do. for Pariahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
	Do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	...	1,575
Tanjore	Kapistalam Lower Secondary School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25
	Ganapathe Agraharam Lower Secondary School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	53
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,353	...	2,406
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam.	Hindú College, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	467
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	...	617

* Includes Rs. 5,945 net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High Schools.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	III—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram Raja's High School, Cocanada	...	...		...		..	...	458	...	...	458
	C M S High School, Ellore	...	.	...			...	...	442	...	..	442
	Union High School, Rajahmundry ..						..	...	751		...	751
	Total ...			.				...	1,651			1,651
Kistna ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	..		.		..	...	403	...	.	403
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam .. .		.	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	319
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	129		...	129
	A.E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Guntúr .		..		..		.	...	298		...	298
	Total	...			..		.	..	1,140	..		1,140
Nellore .	F C M High School, Nellore .		..		.	...	.	..	427	..	..	427
	Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore	..		.	.	.	.	...	222	..	..	222
	A B M. High School, Ongole	...	.		..		...	..	324		...	324
	Total ...		.	..					973		.	973
Chingleput	F C M High School, Conjeeveram .. .	...	..		.	...	...		318		...	318
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ..				..	...		..	485		.	485
	Total		..				...		803			803
Bellary .	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...			.	...	...	...	480	44	..	524
	Total .					.	...	.	480	44		524
North Arcot.	H L G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	143	.	395
	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	..	...	.	...	...	...		758	363	...	1,121
	Primary Schools in Wallajapet Municipality		...	.	...	..	...		...	1,208	...	1,208
	Do. Gudiyattam Municipality.			..	...	.	.		.	236	...	236
	Total ...			...	...	...	..	..	1,010	1,950	...	2,960
South Arcot.	St Joseph's College, Cuddalore ..	..		...	...	...	...	.	.	79		79
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	...	...	.	..	.	.	...	121	143	...	264
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram .				...	..		..	405	...	..	405
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram ..			.	..			...	402		..	402
	Total	.		...					928	222	..	1,150
Coimbatore.	High School, Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	785	142		927
	R C High School, Coimbatore	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	212	...	468
	Upper Primary Schools, Coimbatore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	292
	Total			.	...	...			1,041	646		1,687
Nilgiri ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	231	...	354
	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund		...	...	...		..	...	310	551	...	861
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	.	...	..	...	.		...	510	378	...	888
	Total ..	...	...		.	.			943	1,160	.	2,103
Salem ..	London Mission L S. School, Vániyambádi			.	...			.	163	257		420
	Total ...			...	..			..	163	257		420
Tanjore .	St. Antony's Lower Secondary School, Tanjore.	..	...	.	..	..	.	...	102	122	...	224
	G L M do. Tanjore.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	335		...	335
	Vedavalliammal's do. Tanjore.	.	...	...	...	...		...	294	..	..	294
	Central do. Tanjore.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	...	...	521
	Chinnaiah Pillai Street Hindu Lower Secondary School, Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	178	..	..	178
	S P G Lower Secondary School, Tanjore		...	..	...	...	...	..	208	...		208
	St Antony's Upper Secondary School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	78	...	432
	Wesleyan Mission Upper Secondary School, Negapatam	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	...	1,031
	St Mary's Lower Secondary School, Velipalliem .	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	269	...	..	269
	National Lower Secondary School, Nagore	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	322
	Wesleyan Mission Upper Secondary School, Mannárgudi			...	..	...	...	...	391	...	..	391
	Total ..					...	...	.	4,005	200		4,205
Madura ..	Native College, Madura	...		.	...	...	...		979	385	.	1,364
	A M School, Madura	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	321	49	..	370
	Setupati School, Madura				..	...		..	687		...	687
	Total ..	...		.		.			1,987	434		2,421
Tinnevelly	C M S College, Tinnevelly	...			.	...	...		646	54		700
	St Xavier's High School Palamcottah	...				..			175		.	175
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah		.			.			100	25		125
	Total		.	...		...			921	79		1,000
Malabar ..	B G.M High School, Calicut	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	..	420
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	116	97	...	213
	B G M High School, Tellicherry .	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	365	106	...	471
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality		..		..		..	..	..	59	.	59
	Total ...	.	..	.			...		910	262		1,172
S. Canara ...	B G M High School, Mangalore .	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	92	139	..	231
	Primary School, Mangalore Municipality ...		.			..	.	..		21		21
	Total .	.	...	.	.	...	...		92	160		252
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,673	5,414	...	23,087

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the Distribution of Provincial Grant-in-aid by Districts.

Districts.	1892-93.					1893-94.				
	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.			The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ...	1,829	714	5,222	7,765	1·28	2,203	806	5,475	8,484	1·39
Vizagapatam ...	4,448	107	11,133	15,688	2·58	3,823	113	11,548	15,484	2·53
Gódávari ...	10,736	159	9,896	20,791	3·42	9,000	165	10,122	19,287	3·15
Kistna ...	6,193	44	18,042	24,279	3·99	5,976	170	23,299	† 29,445	4·83
Kurnool ...	2,367	...	2,832	5,199	0·85	2,654	...	3,455	6,109	0·99
Nellore ...	1,897	76	8,045	10,018	1·65	5,316	48	6,944	12,308	2·01
Madras ...	...	...	1,32,798	1,32,798	21·81	...	...	1,47,693	1,47,693	24·15
Chingleput ...	371	154	26,422	26,947	4·42	741	55	25,229	26,025	4·26
Bellary ...	2,336	2,086	5,060	9,482	1·56	2,094	1,717	5,371	9,182	1·50
Anantapur ...	1,708	823	956	3,487	0·58	2,611	885	2,485	5,981	0·98
Cuddapah ...	1,537	...	3,833	5,370	0·88	2,075	...	4,299	6,374	1·04
North Arcot ...	7,758	65	14,220	22,043	3·62	9,722	200	13,987	23,909	3·90
South Arcot ...	6,030	27	10,131	16,188	2·66	5,766	...	10,083	15,849	2·59
Coimbatore ...	5,497	40	18,506	24,043	3·94	5,310	249	15,586	21,145	3·46
Nilgiris ...	118	2,333	18,622	21,073	3·46	15	6,082	8,204	14,301	2·33
Salem ...	6,651	2,943	4,103	13,697	2·25	7,433	3,047	5,218	15,698	2·56
Tanjore ...	5,808	1,646	32,382	39,836	6·54	5,089	2,109	33,675	40,873	6·69
Trichinopoly ...	3,252	580	34,497	38,329	6·30	3,460	283	30,370	34,113	5·59
Madura ...	9,999	269	19,850	30,118	4·95	6,739	1,172	18,794	26,705	4·37
Tinnevelly ...	4,994	18	55,668	60,680	9·97	4,750	431	58,109	63,290	10·36
Malabar ...	23,233	9,345	22,706	55,284	9·08	15,958	8,710	21,253	45,921	7·51
South Canara...	8,690	95	16,846	25,631	4·21	5,122	388	17,797	23,307	3·81
Total ...	1,15,452	21,524	4,71,770	* 6,08,746	100·00	1,05,857	26,630	4,78,996	† 6,11,483	100·00

* This amount excludes Rs. 495 paid to Colonial schools.

† This amount excludes Rs. 235 paid to Colonial schools and Rs. 15,425 being refund to District Boards of excess amount recovered from them on account of Training schools taken over by Government.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			—	Public			
				University education.		School education general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Institutions — For males ...	36	7	540	19,217
			Institutions — For females.	...	...	212	807
			Institutions — Total ...	36	7	752	20,024
141,189	Towns ... 214	Males ... 17,619,395	Scholars ... Males ...	3,328	793	59,132	505,108
	Villages ... 56,865	Females ... 18,011,045					
	Total ... 57,079	Total ... 35,630,440	Scholars ... Females ...	2	5	19,576	80,549
			Scholars ... Total ...	3,330	798	78,708	585,657

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males ...	5,97,727	2,17,317	14,16,962	17,76,121	1,66,748	2,50,764	44,25,630
For Females ...	.....	.....	4,07,040	2,10,197	55,548	11,780	6,84,565
Total ...	5,97,727	2,17,317	18,24,002	19,86,318	2,22,296	2,62,544	51,10,204
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	12·71	8·43	19·95	12·76	8·38	7·17	69·40
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	5·95	74·88	3·12	1·88	85·83
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1·11	.....	19·31	60·54	·32	3·97	85·25
(d) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·48	3·45	28·91	31·49	3·52	4·16	81·01
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	184 8 1	224 1 10	18 5 5	7 3 1	124 8 8	95 10 7	34 5 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 3	13 9 6	0 13 1
Total cost ...	252 12 6	305 3 6	31 11 10	7 9 6	126 9 11	137 1 5	46 4 3
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 3 5	0 7 11	17 2 8	16 14 1	0 12 2
Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	4 10 8	3 5 3	85 11 2	25 10 9	3 10 6
Total cost ...	.....	.....	17 4 2	4 11 8	104 14 1	95 14 1	6 0 8
Municipal schools... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	30 8 1	.....	6 13 9	0 4 2	.....	.....	1 11 2
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	14 12 5	.....	3 1 7	4 5 2	.....	.....	4 3 6
Total cost ...	100 12 2	.....	30 10 6	5 10 2	.....	.....	10 12 0
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	38 10 8	.....	4 4 3	0 5 3	101 0 10	15 12 8	1 4 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 12 11	0 15 10	.....	.....	0 15 3
Total cost ...	151 7 4	.....	25 2 6	3 6 1	207 0 0	71 6 4	7 10 8
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	174 0 10	.....	22 12 10	1 14 11	167 8 0	36 4 8	3 5 3
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	69 10 2	224 1 10	5 1 11	0 6 9	99 13 0	52 12 6	2 0 1
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 11 4	.....	1 3 11	1 5 0	6 10 4	9 7 0	1 5 11
Total cost ...	173 1 8	305 3 6	24 11 10	3 7 6	139 14 4	102 2 6	7 12 11

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1893–94.

Institutions.			Private institutions.					
School education, special.						Percentage of		Remarks.
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
57	19	19,876	166	3,839	23,881	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	41·84	
17	7	1,043	.	25	1,068		1·87	
74	26	20,919	166	3,864	24,949		43·71	
1,401	2,289	572,051	4,068	67,083	643,202	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	24·34	
310	422	100,864	111	5,800	106,775	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	3·95	
1,711	2,711	672,915	4,175	72,883	749,977		14·08	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,55,182	52,616	3,78,066	66,103	2,95,121	15,566	2,35,350	11,98,004	63,08,208
1,55,182	52,616	3,78,066	66,103	2,95,121	15,566	2,35,350	11,98,004	63,08,208
... ..	2·78	14·67	2·00	8·96	·71	1·48	30·60	100·00
.....	.....	10·69	·38	2·86	.....	·24	14·17	100·00
.....	.....	5 58	·01	5·08	·98	3·10	14·75	100·00
2·46	·83	5·99	1·05	4·68	·25	3·73	18·99	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	4	756	785	696	3	114	166	143	...	...	...	...	26	2,321	2,342	2,136
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	591	513	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	82	83	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	18	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	3	66	60	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	41	41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	798	712	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys — High schools, English	5	1,271	1,077	935	24	3,614	3,235	2,811	...	...	...	...	75	18,259	16,659	14,610
For boys — Middle schools, English	6	914	897	768	79	5,605	5,354	4,549	...	...	...	...	144	13,704	12,839	10,777
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	29	1,325	1,305	1,010	43	3,644	3,601	3,090	...	...	...	...	53	3,491	3,396	2,797
For girls — High schools, English	2	257	234	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,116	2,018	1,667
For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	130	102	90
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2,920	2,803	2,313
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	40	3,455	3,376	2,625	3	436	403	319	...	...	...	...	101	9,159	8,967	7,239
Total ...	82	7,222	6,889	5,529	149	13,389	12,593	10,769	...	...	...	...	433	49,779	46,779	39,493
Primary schools.																
For boys	155	5,502	5,359	4,263	3,216	133,006	131,660	112,041	...	...	...	...	9,463	283,066	277,779	237,168
For girls	112	6,002	5,893	4,690	13	795	718	520	...	...	...	...	540	21,339	20,881	16,268
Total ...	267	11,504	11,252	8,953	3,229	133,801	132,378	112,561	...	...	...	...	10,003	304,405	298,660	253,436
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	29	989	867	805	19	284	290	268	...	...	...	...	7	126	122	109
Do. for mistresses	4	105	98	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	187	198	177
Schools of Art	1	543	525	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	308	315	296	2	58	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	229	234	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	2	160	149	133	...	...	...	...	11	828	763	633
Other schools	1	154	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	231	194	111
Total ...	37	2,328	2,189	1,969	23	502	494	454	...	...	...	...	34	1,372	1,277	1,030
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	397	22,608	21,827	17,796	3,404	147,806	145,631	123,927	...	...	...	...	10,496	357,877	349,058	296,095
Private institutions.																
1. Advanced Teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary Teaching, the Korán— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	397	22,608	21,827	17,796	3,404	147,806	145,631	123,927	...	...	...	...	10,496	357,877	349,058	296,095

Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	139	160	152	36	3,330	3,136	944	2,043	46	244	2,981	49	10	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	591	591	...	...	5	25	552	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	82	82	...	...	24	13	39	4	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	66	66	...	...	...	5	61	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	41	41	...	...	1	1	38	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	798	798	...	...	31	45	706	14	2	5	...	
27	4,841	4,205	3,802	131	27,985	27,550	4,491	24,117	1,172	3,208	21,976	1,586	43	40	...	
30	1,055	1,818	1,572	259	22,268	20,549	823	20,588	1,926	2,639	16,788	871	44	780	...	
25	971	939	824	150	9,431	4,927	244	9,520	10	738	7,714	856	113	688	...	
1	178	113	93	24	2,551	2,390	371	1,535	1,368	748	419	...	16	...	286	
...	...	...	...	1	130	...	...	130	...	72	58	...	...	...	...	
1	43	42	33	39	2,963	2,706	...	1,772	1,398	862	685	7	11	...	362	
4	330	264	209	148	13,380	1,619	12	13,391	17	4,017	8,834	508	4	...	308	
88	8,318	7,471	6,533	752	78,708	59,741	5,941	71,053	5,891	12,284	56,474	3,823	231	1,508	956	
6,383	131,707	126,018	109,243	19,217	553,281	52,051	23,022	553,629	489	35,682	457,606	57,321	2,183	49,195	...	
142	4,240	4,057	3,293	807	32,376	1,212	2,262	32,282	197	4,532	22,924	4,685	38	...	1,022	
6,525	135,947	130,075	112,536	20,024	585,657	53,263	25,284	585,911	686	40,214	480,530	62,006	2,221	49,195	1,022	
2	20	14	13	57	1,419	368	4	1,406	1	236	1,047	135	...	18	...	
...	...	...	...	17	292	99	...	249	52	203	20	17	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	543	262	...	281	65	32	429	17	...	39	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	363	366	...	...	45	78	216	24	3	20	...	
...	...	...	...	1	229	189	...	40	10	15	195	7	2	...	...	
2	60	64	54	* 15	1,048	281	23	924	121	423	188	316	...	...	...	
2	140	121	105	† 6	525	450	...	154	256	15	197	53	4	...	6	
6	220	199	172	100	4,422	2,015	27	3,054	550	1,002	2,292	569	9	77	6	
6,622	144,624	137,905	119,393	20,919	672,915	118,953	32,196	662,061	7,204	53,789	542,983	66,466	2,473	50,787	1,984	
...	...	...	...	36	1,630	...	1,634	669	...	...	...	1,690	...	48	...	
...	...	...	...	130	2,489	...	2,469	692	...	...	2,489	...	...	63	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,350	59,035	92	2,662	57,819	...	1,210	52,856	4,942	27	2,656	...	
...	...	...	...	25	495	...	452	162	...	...	35	460	...	...	48	
...	...	...	...	489	13,353	2	13,294	460	...	...	...	13,353	...	2,607	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	4,030	77,062	94	20,511	59,811	...	1,210	55,380	20,445	27	5,464	48	
6,622	144,624	137,905	119,393	24,949	749,977	119,047	52,707	721,872	7,204	54,999	598,363	86,911	2,500	56,251	2,032	

* Of these 3 are for girls with 108 pupils.

† Of these 4 are for girls with 255 girls and 6 boys.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	35	28
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	7	1,414	1,392	1,230
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English	1	333	325	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,672	1,610	1,317
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English	1	70	73	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,307	1,233	1,067
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,486	1,414	1,195
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	63	5,879	5,649	4,809
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	396	405	322
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	199	205	163
School education, general. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	595	610	485
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	121	115	106
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	223	226	154
School education, special. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	344	341	260
Grand Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	80	6,847	6,635	5,582
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	80	6,847	6,635	5,582

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March	Number of scholars on 31st March learning English.	A classical language.*	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
.		.	.	3	29	29	21	8	19	2	8	..	...	..	...	
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..	..	..	.	8	1,475	1 475	642	673	1,012	211	207	31	14	1	..	
	..	...	..	22	2,005	1,995	36	679	1,786	133	71	1	14	416	..	
		..	..	..			..	..				...			..	
1	178	113	93	15	1,555	1,555	334	578	1,291	242	6		16	.	247	
...	..			.			..	.				.				
1	43	42	33	23	1 529	1,529	13	380	1,386	90	41	1	11		328	
							.	.	.			..	..			
2	221	155	126	68	6,564	6 554	1,025	2,610	5,475	676	325	33	55	417	575	
	.	.	..	5	396	396	..	9	396		..	...		159	...	
				4	199	199	.	.	195	3	1	.	..		49	
				9	595	595		9	591	3	1	.	.	159	49	
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	.	..	...	2	121	121	23	60	121		.	...	..	..	..	
1	38	22	11	4	261	261			256	5	.		.	.	6	
1	38	22	11	6	382	382	23	60	377	5		..		.	6	
3	259	177	137	86	7,570	7,560	1,069	2,687	6,462	686	334	33	55	576	630	
				.			.		.	..	..	.	..	.		
3	259	177	137	86	7,570	7,560	1,069	2,687	6,462	686	334	33	55	576	630	

* All these are girls' schools.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	1,44,835	...	...	52,123	...	(a) 1,477	1,98,435	5,064	...	2,453	9,024
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(b) 41,405	...	8	41,413	...	...	...	...
Medicine	76,003	...	...	7,820	625	...	84,448	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,280	...	...	2,996	...	49	26,325	...	...	...	...
Teaching	32,655	...	...	80	...	140	32,875	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	27,631	...	...	564	21	4,040	32,256	...	...	...	...
Total	3,04,404	...	...	1,04,988	646	5,714	4,15,752	5,064	...	2,453	9,024
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools	16,748	...	...	15,781	...	1,856	34,385	(c) 30,186	3,803	5,062	79,585
For boys — Middle schools — English	(d) 36,061	...	...	531	...	(d1) 66,000	(d2) 1,02,682	18,255	29,489	1,289	65,541
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	15,838	...	...	567	...	...	16,405	2,829	11,387	1,052	4,508
For girls — High schools — English	(e) 23,219	...	...	1,004	(e1) 300	(e2) 4,809	(e3) 29,332	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	34,472	...	...	1,332	...	38	35,842	324	...	2,045	...
Total	1,26,338	...	...	19,215	300	72,793	2,18,646	51,594	44,679	9,448	1,49,634
Primary schools— For boys	35,215	...	...	1,522	...	2,263	39,000	60,807	3,88,804	62,372	1,21,108
For girls	45,705	...	...	716	...	...	46,421	1,236	2,213	2,547	124
Total	80,920	...	...	2,238	...	2,263	85,421	62,133	3,91,017	64,919	1,21,232
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	1,04,307	(f) 884	(f1) 337	96	...	535	1,06,179	6,086	24,952	378	...
Do. for mistresses	15,874	...	...	...	...	(g) 135	16,009	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	22,787	...	484	2,113	...	12,651	38,035	...	...	...	(h)
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	57,550	10,248	5,909	6,114	...	...	79,821	...	373	1,020	1,139
Engineering and Surveying schools	23,433	...	...	10,741	...	197	34,371	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	391	...	...	...	...	98	489	3,444	4,864	1,352	...
Other schools	12,928	...	...	...	...	2,150	15,078	...	...	...	(i)
Total	2,37,270	11,132	6,730	19,064	...	15,786	2,89,982	9,530	30,089	2,750	1,130
Buildings	(j) 1,41,012	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,012	5,613	22,660	10,068	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,122	...	...	...
Total	1,41,012	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,012	9,735	22,660	10,068	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,80,944	11,132	6,730	1,45,505	946	96,856	11,50,813	1,38,056	4,88,445	89,638	2,81,029

(a) Nondepartmental, Rs. 462.
(b) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 12,905.
(c) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 5,945.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680.
(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 97,770.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,320.
(e1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Subscriptions.
(e2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 4,794.
(e3) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 21,414.
(f) Non-departmental.
(f1) Non-departmental.
(g) Non-departmental, Rs. 130.
(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 15.
(i) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 11.
(j) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	185	16,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	185	16,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
...	2,332	1,20,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,300	361	15,091	3,08,291	17,461	1,52,158	5,62,602
223	373	1,15,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,431	2,043	14,363	98,496	14,110	85,548	2,50,991
...	16	19,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,155	1,900	2,370	11,660	1,073	12,299	35,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600	...	...	24,274	14,358	51,890	1,12,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	34	...	1,602	2,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,385	...	...	13,925	9,562	44,532	97,404
...	...	2,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,053	160	1,385	7,183	13,252	57,795	1,15,828
223	2,721	2,58,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,540	4,464	33,209	4,63,863	69,816	4,05,824	11,76,716
72	255	6,33,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,108	2,26,248	67,960	3,16,879	8,838	1,97,271	8,69,304
...	...	6,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,391	307	868	6,929	15,418	70,438	1,40,351
72	255	6,39,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,499	2,26,555	68,828	3,23,808	24,256	2,67,709	10,09,655
...	207	31,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,562	...	...	...	...	12,139	26,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,775	...	...	...	4,423	17,341	39,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	206	9	8	553
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,413	6,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,107	12,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,603	...	...	1,355	7,340	37,713	58,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	...	...	5,428	862	230	9,760
...	7,727	51,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,450	...	...	7,049	12,634	67,481	1,34,564
...	...	38,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,933	917	1,148	...	2,156	86,688	1,13,842
...	...	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,281	...	2,163	...	...	...	11,444
...	...	42,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,214	917	3,311	...	2,156	86,688	1,25,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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295	10,888	10,08,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,257	2,31,036	1,05,348	9,13,850	1,20,556	9,60,902	28,00,939

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS
University education.										
Arts colleges—										
English	5,679		22,169	27,848	2,40,453	..	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727
Oriental	..									
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	..						41,405	8	41,413
Medicine	..				76,003	..		7,820	625	84,448
Engineering	...				23,280			2,996	49	26,325
Teaching	..				32,655			80	140	32,875
Agriculture	.				27,631			564	4,061	32,256
Total	5,679	..	22,169	27,848	4,00,022		2,453	2,38,821	1,73,748	8,15,044
School education, general.										
Secondary schools—										
For boys: High schools	76,809	27,257	25,858	1,29,924	1,16,234	4,164	20,153	4,80,466	2,26,922	8,47,939
For boys: Middle schools, English	14,443	235	7,436	22,114	90,747	31,332	15,652	1,79,011	1,74,015	4,90,957
For boys: Middle schools, Vernacular	4,171		2,241	6,412	24,822	13,287	3,422	20,906	15,629	78,066
For girls: High schools, English	3,340	4,717	300	8,357	44,819			28,618	76,374	1,49,811
For girls: High schools, Vernacular					616			34	1,602	2,252
For girls: Middle schools, English	364	332	127	823	29,385			14,289	54,553	98,227
For girls: Middle schools, Vernacular		665	2,046	2,711	70,849	160	3,430	8,515	73,796	1,56,750
Total	99,127	33,206	38,008	1,70,341	3,77,472	49,143	42,657	7,31,839	5,22,891	18,24,002
Primary schools—										
For boys	1,52,910	4,730	76,660	2,34,309	1,48,220	6,15,052	1,30,332	5,92,419	2,90,098	17,76,121
For girls	652	4,812	11,841	17,305	93,332	2,520	3,415	8,421	1,02,509	2,10,197
Total	1,53,562	9,551	88,501	2,51,614	2,41,552	6,17,572	1,33,747	6,00,840	3,92,607	19,86,318
School education, special.										
Schools for special instruction—										
Training schools for masters	...	...	2,345	2,345	1,24,955	25,736	715	96	15,246	1,66,748
Do do. for mistresses					33,649				21,899	55,548
Schools of Art	...				23,057		484	2,379	12,668	38,588
Law schools	..		...							
Medical schools					57,550	10,621	6,929	7,253	4,413	86,766
Engineering and Surveying schools	..				23,533			10,741	197	34,471
Industrial schools			3,534	3,534	15,438	4,864	1,352	1,355	51,792	74,801
Other schools	1,980		1,200	3,180	16,168			7,408	4,442	28,018
Total	1,980		7,079	9,059	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840
Buildings	..		1,926	1,926	1,60,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		..		..	13,403		2,163			15,566
Total			1,926	1,926	1,82,961	23,577	13,379		90,770	3,10,687
University	...	...	...	...			.	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182
Direction	..	...	..	.	52,616				.	52,616
Inspection	.	.		...	2,77,601	88,136	12,329	.		3,78,066
Scholarships held in										
Arts colleges		.		...	13,015	...	.		15,561	28,576
Professional colleges			.	..	4,188	.	...		806	4,994
Secondary schools		..	.	..	3,267		..		4,183	7,450
Primary schools	..	.	.		730	14			322	1,066
Special schools other than Training schools	..	..	.		(*k*) 16,630	3,090	27		4,270	24,017
Miscellaneous	...	...		..	28,063	2,027	6,845	1,13,761	84,654	(*l*) 2,35,350
Total					3,96,110	93,267	19,201	2,56,182	1,22,557	8,87,317
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,60,348	42,757	1,57,683	4,60,788	(*m*) 18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	18,56,914	15,13,230	63,08,208

(*k*) Government Scholarships in Medical School, Rs 6,339.
(*l*) Expenditure on Private schools (Fees Rs 1,06,650, other sources Rs 56,822, Total Rs. 1,63,472).
(*m*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 1,620; grants to Private schools, Rs 872; grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 235; grant to Eleemosynary schools, Rs 612.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs 11,50,813 + 1,38,056 + 4,68,257)		17,57,126
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	52 616	
Inspection	2,77,601	
Scholarships	37 830	
Workshop fittings, College of Engineering	13 384	
Refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for Training Schools	15,425	
Miscellaneous	19,033	4,15 888
		21,73,014
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1 70,608	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,10,184	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	1,620	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,813	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	1,41 012	
		4,34,237
Balance		17,38 777 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893–94.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,082	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	...	...	66,090	97,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools ...	16,320	...	...	...	300	4,794	21,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	...	300	70,884	1,19,184	6,082	...	...	...	...	799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	300	70,884	1,19,184	6,082	...	...	...	...	799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 2,171.

(b) Surplus receipts from other sources, Rs. 526.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893–94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	4,615	...	..	1,262	445	11,543	17,865	...	...	...		4,615	.		1,262	11,988	17,865
Oriental			.	.	...		.	.	..	...				.		...	
Total	4,615			1,262	445	11,543	17,865		.	...	.	4,615			1,262	11,988	17,865
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	16,888	...	.	23,372	1,855	39,922	82,037	...	...	...	...	22,970	...	..	23,372	42,576	88,918
For boys. Middle schools, English..	13,180	..	46	7,039	8,757	40,904	69,906	.	...	..		44,860		46	7,039	1,15,731	1,67,676
For girls. High schools	17,081	.		20,652	4,781	43,570	86,084	3,340	4,717	..	8,057	33,401	...	...	23,992	58,162	1,15,555
For girls. Middle schools, English	17,027	...	..	8,426	5,736	33,338	64,527	126	99	128	353	17,027			8,552	39,301	64,880
Total ...	64,176		46	59,489	21,109	1,57,734	3,02,554	3,466	4,816	128	8,410	1,18,258		46	62,955	2,55,770	4,37,029
Primary schools— For boys	1,573	..	192	49	1,849	2,398	6,061	...	...	...	..	1,573	...	192	49	4,247	6,061
For girls	1,022	.		524	247	3,989	5,782	..	.	..	.	1,022	.		524	4,236	5,782
Total ...	2,595		192	573	2,096	6 387	11,843	..	...	..	..	2,595		192	573	8,483	11 843
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	2,571	.	...	..	3,954	5,477	12,002	.	...			2,571		...		9,431	12,002
Other schools	2,900			(c) 3,835	562	.	7,297	1,980	.	1,200	3,180	2,900		..	5,815	1,762	10,477
Total .	5,471		.	3,835	4,516	5,477	19,299	1,980		1,200	3,180	5,471	.		5,815	11,193	22 479
Buildings	5,146	.	.	...	.	9,889	15,035	..	..	...	...	5,146	..	...	...	9,889	15,035
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,127	.	.	.		...	1,127	.	.	.	..	1,127			.		1,127
Total	6,273			.		9,889	16,162	.	...		..	6,273		.		9,889	16,162
Scholarships	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	625	...	...	.	125	750
Miscellaneous	.		..	..	...	...	...		.	..		235		...	...		235
Total	...		...	...	...	.	...	...			..	860	.	...		125	985
Total expenditure on European schools	83,130	..	238	65,159	28,166	1,91,030	3,67,723	5,446	4,816	1,328	11,590	1,38,072	..	238	70,605	2,97,448	5,06,363

(c) Surplus Fees, Rs. 730.

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893–94.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English	11	2,185	469	...	469	730	...	730	309	...	309	590	4	594	83	...	83	2,181	4	2,185
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	29	1,325		...		194	...	194	146	...	146	708	35	743	218	24	242	1,266	59	1,325
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	32	6,395	397	...	397	3,511	5	3,516	1,194	5	1,199	1,145	45	1,190	83	10	93	6,330	65	6,395
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	42	3,534		..		414	10	424	549	23	572	1,737	258	1,995	415	128	543	3,115	419	3,534
For boys ... Municipal ... English	21	2,914	891	...	891	1,844	1	1,845	81	...	81	97	.	97	...	...	...	2,913	1	2,914
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	110		...	..	30	.	30	15	...	15	65	...	65	..	...	...	110	...	110
For boys ... Native States ... English	.	.	.	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular				...			.			.			..			...	..		.	
For boys ... Aided ... English	219	31,963	6,963	1	6,964	13,879	100	13,979	3,298	85	3,383	6,715	500	7,215	374	48	422	31,229	734	31,963
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	53	3,491	.	...		912	15	927	561	14	575	1,712	135	1,847	121	21	142	3,306	185	3,491
For boys ... Unaided ... English	57	6,796	2,079	..	2,079	3,349	4	3,353	489	3	492	820	9	829	43	.	43	6,780	16	6,796
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	25	971	.	.	.	403	3	406	108	4	112	371	17	388	64	1	65	946	25	971
Total ...	540	59,684	10,799	1	10,800	25,266	138	25,404	6,750	134	6,884	13,960	1,003	14,963	1,401	232	1,633	58,176	1,508	59,684
For girls ... Government ... English	2	257	...	40	40	...	45	45	...	24	24	21	94	115	10	23	33	31	226	257
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular	40	3,455	...	...	...	...	203	203	...	229	229	9	2,416	2,425	...	598	598	9	3,446	3,455
For girls ... Local Fund ... English	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... English	..	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	436	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	31	31	...	383	383	...	...	..	...	436	436
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	.		...		.	..	.		...		...	...		..	.	...	.	...	..	.
For girls ... Aided ... English	59	5,036	7	258	265	32	1,048	1,080	45	660	705	433	2,339	2,772	50	164	214	567	4,469	5,036
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	102	9,289	...	6	6	38	1,203	1,241	38	917	955	162	6,031	6,193	15	879	894	253	9,036	9,289
For girls ... Unaided ... English	2	221	...	9	9	...	36	36	...	14	14	40	97	137	10	15	25	50	171	221
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	4	330	...	.		.	24	24	6	19	25	28	210	238	12	31	43	46	284	330
Total ...	212	19,024	7	313	320	70	2,581	2,651	89	1,894	1,983	693	11,570	12,263	97	1,710	1,807	956	18,068	19,024
Total, Secondary schools ...	752	78,708	10,806	314	11,120	25,336	2,719	28,055	6,839	2,028	8,867	14,653	12,573	27,226	1,498	1,942	3,440	59,132	19,576	78,708
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	155	5,502	...	..	...	...	..	..	607	4	611	3,560	123	3,683	1,110	98	1,208	5,277	225	5,502
For boys ... Local Fund	2,942	117,970	...	...	...	...	...	..	11,284	444	11,728	76,937	10,967	87,904	13,728	4,610	18,338	101,949	16,021	117,970
For boys ... Municipal	274	15,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729	43	1,772	10,891	898	11,789	1,259	216	1,475	13,879	1,157	15,036
For boys ... Native States			...	...	...	...	...	...												
For boys ... Aided	9,463	283,062	.	...	...	...	...	...	14,673	446	15,119	211,974	16,742	228,716	33,716	5,515	39,231	260,363	22,703	283,066
For boys ... Unaided	6,383	131,707		..	...	..	...	...	1,764	32	1,796	97,006	6,277	103,283	23,848	2,780	26,628	122,618	9,089	131,707
Total ...	19,217	553,281	.	...	...	..	...	...	30,057	969	31,026	400,368	35,007	435,375	73,661	13,219	86,880	504,086	49,195	553,281
For girls ... Government	112	6,002	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	311	311	61	3,905	3,966	6	1,719	1,725	67	5,935	6,002
For girls ... Local Fund	8	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	19	297	316	...	58	58	19	381	400
For girls ... Municipal	5	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	26	...	361	361	..	8	8	...	395	395
For girls ... Native States	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
For girls ... Aided	540	21,339	...	.	..	...	...	...	18	1,040	1,058	549	16,961	17,510	54	2,719	2,773	619	20,720	21,339
For girls ... Unaided	142	4,240	...	.	...	.	...	...	1	64	65	244	3,314	3,558	72	545	617	317	3,923	4,240
Total ...	807	32,376		.	.	..	...	..	17	1,467	1,484	873	24,838	25,711	132	5,049	5,181	1,022	31,354	32,376
Total, Primary schools ...	20,024	585,657			.		.	..	30,074	2,436	32,510	401,241	59,845	461,086	73,793	18,268	92,061	505,108	80,549	585,657
Grand Total ...	20,776	664,365	10,806	314	11,120	25,336	2,719	28,055	36,913	4,464	41,377	415,894	72,418	488,312	75,291	20,210	95,501	564,240	100,125	664,365

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893–94.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	333	...	...	...	144	...	144	75	...	75	114	...	114	...	...	...	333	...	333
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	61	12	...	12	20	...	20	4	...	4	25	...	25	...	...	...	61	...	61
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	28	3,086	318	1	319	841	65	906	389	54	443	1,079	269	1,348	42	28	70	2,669	417	3,086
Total ...	30	3,480	330	1	331	1,005	65	1,070	468	54	522	1,218	269	1,487	42	28	70	3,063	417	3,480
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	70	...	13	13	...	21	21	...	13	13	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	70	70
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	35	2,793	7	170	177	32	525	557	44	341	385	392	1,169	1,561	50	63	113	525	2,268	2,793
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	2	221	...	9	9	...	36	36	...	14	14	40	97	137	10	15	25	50	171	221
Total ...	38	3,084	7	192	190	32	582	614	44	368	412	432	1,289	1,721	60	78	138	575	2,509	3,084
Total, Secondary schools ...	68	6,564	337	193	530	1,037	647	1,684	512	422	934	1,650	1,558	3,208	102	106	208	3,638	2,926	6,564
Primary schools—																					
For boys ... Aided	5	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	28	69	174	116	290	22	15	37	237	159	396
Total ...	5	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	28	69	174	116	290	22	15	37	237	159	396
For girls ... Aided	4	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	48	135	183	...	..	...	49	150	199
Total ...	4	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	48	135	183	...	...	...	49	150	199
Total, Primary schools ...	9	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	43	85	222	251	473	22	15	37	286	309	595
Grand Total ...	77	7,159	337	193	530	1,037	647	1,684	554	465	1,019	1,872	1,809	3,681	124	121	245	3,924	3,235	7,159

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1893–94.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division) ...	3	7	4	14	139	355	79	154	727
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	6	4	13	165	353	92	87	607
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)...	3	6	4	13	161	340	90	122	713
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	25	13	45	337	995	314	627	2,273
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	123	...	15	43	181
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	67	...	...	...	67
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching Written ...	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	27	54
Practical ...	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	33	54
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination Boys ... / Girls ...	5	13	2	20	29	74	4	120	(a) 227
Matriculation Examination ... Boys ... / Girls ...	25	80	74	179	382	1,541	1,031	442	3,396
Lower Secondary Examination. Boys ... / Girls ...	103	173	101	377	976	1,755	810	707	4,248
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys ... / Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys ... / Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) Eng. ... / Vern. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,806	29,014
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (c) Upper ...	25	4	1	30	286	73	2	374	735
Lower ...	28	5	...	33	700	47	...	544	1,291
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	3	9	...	12	67	140	...	92	299
Lower ...	4	7	...	11	40	48	...	42	130
3. School of Arts Examination	11	7	...	18	445	121	...	45	611
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	99	...	...	...	99
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	73	...	...	14	87
6. Industrial School Examination	4	5	1	10	53	56	20	22	151
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28

(a) Subject Candidates. (b) Results of the Primary School Examination.
(c) Results of the School Management Examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1893–94.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	
89	209	37	62	397	5	36	340	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
114	213	67	46	440	5	31	400	4	...	
148	291	82	99	620	5	37	571	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	372	129	105	714	16	61	621	14	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

	Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.	Arts colleges—															
	English	..	...								...	...				
	Oriental	...	...		...	..					...					
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
	Law	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	..		..	...
	Medicine			...	..		..						..		...	
	Engineering	..		..	..		..	..			..				...	..
	Teaching			..		...	..	..		..	...	...			...	
	Agriculture	..				...	..					..				
	Total ..															
School education, general.	Secondary schools—															
	For boys — Middle schools. — High schools	10	1,450	1,335	1,168	9,719	3,803	..	28,460		12	41,994	..		361	4,164
	For boys — Middle schools. — English	72	4,945	4,742	4,020	18,131	29 359		56,163	218	353	1,04,224		130	2,043	31,532
	For boys — Middle schools. — Vernacular	42	3,534	3,465	2,975	2,817	11,387	..	4,331		16	18,551			1,900	13,287
	For girls — Middle schools. — High schools			...				...							...	
	For girls — Middle schools. — English									..						
	For girls — Middle schools. — Vernacular											...			160	160
	Total	124	9,929	9,542	8,163	30,667	44,549	..	88 954	218	381	1,64,769		130	4,464	49,143
	Primary schools—															
	For boys	2,942	117,970	116,989	99,880	57,624	3,88,704	..	1,05,578	72	181	5,52,159		100	2,26,248	6,15,052
	For girls	8	400	363	279	586	2,213		30		..	2,829			307	2,520
	Total ..	2,950	118,370	117,352	100,159	58,210	3,90,917		1,05,608	72	181	5,54,988		100	2,26,555	6,17,572
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—															
	Training schools for masters	19	284	290	268	4,979	24,852	378			207	30,416	884		..	25,738
	Do. for mistresses	...			..											
	Schools of Art	..					..	...						..		...
	Law schools	...	..				..								..	
	Medical schools	2	58	55	53	...	373	1,020	1,139		4,413	6,945	10,248		...	10,621
	Engineering and surveying schools		...												...	
	Industrial schools	2	160	149	133	3,444	4,864	1,200			3,107	12,615				4,864
	Other schools		..													
	Total ..	23	502	494	454	8,423	30,089	2,598	1,139		7,727	49,976	11,132		...	41,221

Buildings	..	...	...	...	5,308	22,660	.	..		.	27,968	..		917	23,577
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.	.			2,873						2,873				.
Total					8,181	22,660	.				30,841			917	23,577
Inspection	..	..	...	...	.		...	..	.			..	.	...	88,136
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	.			.			..	...
Professional colleges			..	.	..		.	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	...
Secondary schools	.		..	.	...	.	..	..		..	..		...		...
Primary schools	.	.	...	.	.	14	.	.		.	14		..	...	14
Special schools other than training schools	..	..	.	.	376	3,090	...				3,466	..	..	.	3 090
Miscellaneous	...	.		..	15,425						15,425				2,027
Total ...					15,801	3,104					18,905			...	93,267
Grand Total	3,097	128,801	127,388	108,776	1,21,282	4,91,319	2,598	1,95,701	290	8,289	8,19,479	11,132	230	2,31,936	8,24,780

	RS	RS
NOTE A —Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	8,24,780	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	1,21,282	
Do Fees	1,95,701	
Do Subscriptions and other sources	8,579	
Do. General Local Fund Receipts	16,812	
		11,67,154
Deduct—Cost of Medical school met from fees and other sources	5,552	
Contribution to Medical school	10,621	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	5,308	
Do under grant I	22 660	
Surplus Receipts to Local Funds	7,202	
		51,343
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	...	11,15,811

(7)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
University education.																	
Arts colleges—																	
English	3	114	166	143	5,064	2,453	...	9,024	...	185	16,726	...	...	...	2,453	2,453	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	114	166	143	5,064	2,453	...	9,024	...	185	16,726	...	...	...	2,453	2,453	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys ... Middle schools — High schools	14	2,164	1,900	1,643	20,467	5,062	...	51,125	...	2,320	78,974	...	...	15,691	20,153	24,317	
For boys ... Middle schools — English	7	750	612	529	124	1,289	130	9,378	5	20	10,946	...	...	14,363	15,652	47,184	
For boys ... Middle schools — Vernacular	1	110	136	115	12	1,052	...	177	...	...	1,241	...	...	2,370	3,422	16,709	
For girls ... Middle schools — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Middle schools — Vernacular	3	436	403	319	324	2,045	...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	1,385	3,430	3,590	
Total ...	25	3,460	3,051	2,606	20,927	9,448	130	60,680	5	2,340	93,530	...	...	33,209	42,657	91,800	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	274	15,036	14,671	12,161	3,273	62,372	100	15,530	...	74	81,349	...	...	67,960	1,30,332	7,45,384	
For girls	5	395	355	241	650	2,547	...	94	...	...	3,291	...	...	868	3,415	5,935	
Total ...	279	15,431	15,026	12,402	3,923	64,919	100	15,624	...	74	84,640	...	...	68,828	1,33,747	7,51,319	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	337	378	...	715	26,451	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	484	...	...	484	484	(a) Surplus fees Rs. 15.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,909	1,620	...	6,929	17,550	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	152	...	1,200	...	1,352	6,216	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	(b) Surplus fees Rs. 11.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,107	152	...	...	...	...	1,250	6,730	2,598	...	9,480	50,701	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	365	10,068	...	...	...	...	10,373	...	...	1,148	11,216	34,793
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	...	...	2,163	2,163	2,163
Total ...	..	...	...	...	1,554	10,068	...	...	...	...	11,622	...	...	3,311	13,379	36,956
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,329	1,00,465
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3,117
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,845	8,872
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,201	1,12,468
Grand Total ...	307	19,005	18,243	15,151	32,575	87,040	230	85,328	5	2,599	2,07,777	6,730	2,598	1,05,348	2,20,917	10,45,697

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,20,917	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	32,575	
Do. Fees	85,328	
Do. Local Funds	230	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,604	
Do. General Municipal Receipts	7,582	
		3,49,236
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	10,373	
Contributions to Medical schools	6,929	
		17,302
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statement		3,31,934

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th September 1894, No. 9225, forwarding report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1893–94.

ORDER—dated 7th November 1894, No. 852, Educational.

The Government is unable to concur in the late Acting Director's opinion regarding the operations of the Educational department during 1893–94. There are reasons which satisfactorily account for features of the report which at first sight appear particularly discouraging, but the description of the year as one of sustained progress (paragraph 153) by no means represents the impression left by a perusal of the report. With this remark the Government passes to a consideration of the details of the administration of the department during 1893–94.

2. *General.*—The condition of public instruction on the 31st March last can be gathered from the following table, wherein the figures for six years are compared:—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1888–89	18,931	9·1	482,279	69,873	552,152	9·6	6·6	9·2
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5 3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8
1893–94	24,949	2·6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2·2	1·7	2·1

The addition of but 15,573 boys and girls to the school-going population is by no means a satisfactory record of work for the year under review, the rate of advance in the number of pupils (2·1 per cent.) being not very much larger than the ordinary rate of increase of the population generally. It is not very difficult however to explain the gradual retardation in the growth of educational operations which has made itself noticeable since 1888–89.

Three causes suggest themselves; namely, enhanced accuracy of statistics, the enforcement of the conditions of recognition and want of funds. Unquestionably a portion of the apparent progress made in the earlier years of the period 1888–1894 was due to the inclusion in the statistics of private schools which had theretofore escaped registration, but, equally certainly, there was considerable actual progress. The Educational Rules have been in force since 1891–92, but the conditions of recognition and aid did not become fully applicable to Upper Primary schools until the 1st January 1893 and they are still inapplicable in part to Lower Primary schools. The effect of the stringent enforcement of the Educational Rules would naturally be that certain schools would be closed, while others would sink into the position of private institutions. The want of funds would mainly make itself apparent in a

declining rate of growth among aided schools. The object of the following statement is to ascertain the relative rates of progress of public institutions generally, aided schools and private institutions :—

—	Number of institutions in 1893-94	Number of pupils in 1893-94.	Growth in number of institutions as compared with		Growth in number of pupils as compared with	
			1888-89.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1892-93.
Public institutions	20,919	672,915	36·0	0·3	36·6	0·7
Aided ,, ...	10,496	357,877	20·9	— ·05	18·4	1·2
Private ,, ...	4,030	77,062	18·5	16·6	29·2	16·9

In the report for 1890–91, in consequence of a change in classification, a number of institutions were transferred from the head "Private" to the head "Public"; and this fact, no doubt, accounts, to some extent, for the rapidity of the growth during the last quinqennium of the latter class of institutions, as compared with the former. The comparison between 1892–93 and 1893–94 reveals very different results; for, while public institutions remained almost stationary in number, private schools advanced by 16·6 per cent. To a certain extent this increase in the case of private institutions may be due to an improvement in the registration of statistics, but it should probably be ascribed, almost entirely, to the operation of the rules relating to recognition. The fall in the number of aided institutions which the statistics for 1893–94 show, when compared with those for 1892–93, is probably the result of two causes. In the first place, the more extended application of the rules relating to recognition and aid must have excluded many schools from the benefits of the Grant-in-aid Code and, secondly, the knowledge that financial exigencies had restricted the budget allotments for grants-in-aid must have discouraged managers from attempting to qualify for grants by complying with the requirements of the Educational Rules. It is not unlikely that one of the results of the substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of grants under the new Grant-in-aid Code will be a further reduction in the number of aided schools. The statistics relating to the various stages of instruction will be dealt with in detail hereafter, but the following statement gives a general view of these statistics, so far as regards public institutions, for a period of six years :—

Year.	Rate of increase on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1888-89	3·8	1·1	4·4	6·2	2·5	6·0
1889-90	5 5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890-91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891-92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892-93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893-94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·3	1·5	0·7

These figures will be dealt with in their proper place. The total number of pupils in all classes of institutions in the year under review was, as stated above, 749,977, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 15,573. This increase is the result of an advance in eighteen districts and a decline in four. The decrease in the number of pupils occurred in Ganjám, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Malabar and was particularly large in the first and third. No explanation has been given of the fall in Cuddapah and Tanjore. The circumstances under which the noticeable decline in the case of Ganjám occurred are stated in paragraph 3 of the report; they will be considered in the Local and Municipal department. The educational condition of the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts remains particularly unsatisfactory and such instruction as is given there is almost confined to the primary standard. It

is noticed with regret that the number of pupils in the Lower Secondary stage was less in the year under review than in its predecessor in the case of all three of these districts. The promotion of lower secondary education is a matter which demands the earnest attention of the Municipal Councils of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. On the whole, 80·1 per cent. of the boys of school-going age living in municipalities were attending school in 1893–94 against 77·8 in 1892–93, but the following municipalities show a falling off as compared with the preceding year:—Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakápalle, Masulipatam, Conjeeveram, Adoni, Chidambaram, Erode, Ootacamund, Nogapatam, Srírangam, Cochin and Mangalore. The proportion of boys at school exceeded 100 per cent. in seven municipalities and fell below 40 per cent. in two cases (Anakápalle and Bezwada) only.

In 1891 revised curricula of studies were prescribed and one of the changes then made was to permit English to be brought up as an optional language from the first, instead of from the third, standard. The effect of this alteration of the rules has been very marked, for the number of pupils learning English, which had, prior to 1891–92, been advancing very slowly, rose in that year to 100,350 from 85,877 in 1890–91, advanced further to 109,462 in 1892–93 and reached 119,047 in the year under review. The number of students learning Sanskrit also increased during 1893–94 to a considerable extent. The fall in the number of Uriya students is presumably a result of the closure of schools in Ganjám which is referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of unvaccinated pupils in the various classes of institutions; the Government has under consideration a proposal from the Sanitary Commissioner to restore to the Grant-in-aid Code the provisions of the old Code relative to protection from small-pox.

3. *Finance.*—There was a further increase in the expenditure on education in 1893–94 as the following table shows:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS	PER CENT.
1888–89	47,61,664	23,873	19·2
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3
1893–94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16·8

NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

The increase affected all the principal heads of expenditure except "special schools" and "scholarships" where a small decrease occurred. The increase was relatively large in the case of "Professional Colleges" and "Miscellaneous"; it has not been explained in the former case. In the following two statements the expenditure is distributed according to stages of education:—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1889–90	15·2	40·0	35·2	9·6	100
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100
1893–94	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100

There is nothing noticeable in this table except the slight recovery in the proportion expended upon secondary education and the corresponding decline in the proportion devoted to primary instruction.

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	RS.						
Provincial	13,13,296	25·7	30·5	28·7	18·4	22·4	100·0
Local	7,07,936	13·9	..	7·0	87·2	5·8	100 0
Municipal	1,86,337	3·7	1·3	22·7	71 0	5·0	100·0
Fees	16,00,732	31·3	14·9	45·7	37·6	1·8	100·0
Other sources	12,99,903	25·4	13·4	47·9	30·2	8·5	100·0
Total ..	51,10,204	100·0	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100·0

The figures relating to fees constitute the most noticeable feature of this statement. In 1891–92 the total collections under the head of fees amounted to Rupees 15,76,891 and covered 33·7 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. In 1892–93 the receipts rose to Rs. 16,26,261, but the percentage fell to 32·6. In the year under review the collections were less by Rs. 25,529 than in 1892–93 and they stood in the proportion of only 31·3 per cent. to the total direct expenditure. A more detailed comparison between the year under review and its two immediate predecessors is given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Fee-receipts in public institutions			Increase or decrease of fee-receipts in 1893–94 as compared with	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges	1,90,527	1,99,073	1,85,956	— 4,771	— 13,117
Professional Colleges	45,255	44,351	52,865	7,610	8,514
Secondary Schools	7,24,497	6,99,215	7,31,839	7,342	32,624
Primary Schools	6,01,365	6,58,538	6,00,840	— 525	— 57,698
Special Schools	15,247	25,084	29,232	13,985	4,148
Total ..	15,76,891	16,26,261	16,00,732	23,841	— 25,529

The decline in fee-receipts, though small, is significant. The new School-fee Notification which leaves the levy of fees to the option of the managers in the case of schools under private management came into force on the 1st January 1892 and it was anticipated that it would have the immediate effect of largely increasing the number of pupils and of reducing the fee-income. This anticipation was not realized, for in 1892–93 there was an increase in the income derived from fees and, though an advance in the number of pupils did take place, it was by no means a remarkably large one. In 1893–94 the expected fall in fee-receipts has occurred, but it has not been accompained by any increase worth mentioning in the number of pupils. According to the above table the fall in fee-receipts affected Arts Colleges and Primary schools only, but a reference to the statement in paragraph 23 of the report leads to a somewhat different conclusion. This statement shows that fee-receipts declined as compared with 1892–93 in the following classes of institutions, viz., *Government*; Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools; *Board*; Arts Colleges; *Aided*; Arts Colleges, Lower Secondary boys' schools, Lower Secondary girls' schools, Primary boys' schools and Primary girls' schools. The decline in the fee-receipts in Government Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools is apparently due to a decrease in their strength and the same reason perhaps accounts for the fall in the fee-income of Board Arts Colleges. The decline in fee-receipts in the various classes of aided institutions specified above is, no doubt, directly attributable to the School-fee Notification, and it is somewhat remarkable that this notification has not produced a greater effect upon the fee-income of Board schools, seeing that the scale of fees payable in those institutions was reduced thereby. The Director has not attempted any explanation of the

advance in fee-receipts which occurred during 1893–94 in the case of Professional Colleges and Secondary and Special schools. It appears, however, that the increase under Professional Colleges is almost entirely due to the popularity of the Law College and that the noticeable advance shown by Secondary schools is mainly attributable to a growth in the strength of the upper secondary departments. The increase under Special schools affected Government, Board and Aided institutions alike; in part it may be due to an increase in strength, but it seems too large to be entirely accounted for in this way.

It is impossible to predict the exact effects of the new School-fee Notification, but it is by no means improbable that fee-receipts will show a further decline in 1894–95. The decline which has already occurred is moderate in amount and the fee-receipts in Secondary schools have been affected less, perhaps, than might have been anticipated. It is remarkable that so little effect should have been produced by the School-fee Notification in 1892–93 in the way of reducing the fee-collections and that it should, so far, have proved entirely inoperative towards encouraging the spread of education. In paragraph 22 of the report it is suggested that the intention of the notification was not immediately appreciated and this seems a probable explanation of the absence of appreciable effects on the fee-revenue during 1892–93. The late Acting Director has not expressed any opinion as to the failure of the notification to produce a great increase in the number of pupils. It is possible that this increase will make itself apparent hereafter, but the conclusion deducible from the statistics for 1893–94 appears to be that the School-fee Notification has been counteracted by the Educational Rules; in other words, the difficulty of obtaining recognition under the present system has prevented the establishment of adventure schools. If this view is correct, the failure of the School-fee Notification to produce an immediate effect upon the number of pupils is not altogether regrettable.

It is, however, incumbent upon the Director to watch the statistics with great care during the next two or three years. If the fee-income continues to decline and if the rate of growth of the school population continues to diminish, it may become necessary to consider the expediency of restoring the old School-fee Notification and of reducing the stringency of the existing conditions of recognition.

The cost of education in various classes of institutions is worked out in paragraph 21 of the report. The table therein given shows that, in Arts Colleges, the cost of educating each pupil is highest in Government institutions and lowest in those managed by Boards; that, in Secondary boys' schools, the cost is lowest in Government schools and highest in aided institutions and that, in Primary boys' schools, the cost is highest in Government schools and lowest in aided schools. These variations are rather curious but no doubt they are susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid amounted in 1893–94 to Rs. 9,54,947, a figure higher than those returned for the two years immediately preceding. During each of the last four years the expenditure on grants-in-aid has exceeded 9½ lakhs, whereas in the four years ending with 1889–90 it never reached 8 lakhs. As is natural under these circumstances a considerable growth in the number and strength of aided institutions has been apparent during the last four years, the number of aided institutions having averaged 10,171 in the four years ending 1893–94 against 8,886 in the four years ending 1889–90 and their strength having averaged 344,654 against 301,843. The increase apparent during the last four years in the assignments for grants-in-aid has been shared by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds.

From Provincial funds grants amounting to Rs. 6,17,663 were paid during 1893–94; this sum slightly exceeded the revised estimate and it is satisfactory to find that the results grants unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,060 only. The revised budget allotment for building grants appears as Rs. 30,000 in the statement on page 22 of the report and it seems that this allotment was intended to cover grants to Board schools as well as grants to schools under private management; if this is so, the whole allotment should not have been shown under the head "grants to schools under private management" in the statement alluded to above. It is desirable that building and furniture grants should be made as freely

as possible for a few years to come in order to enable managers to comply with the requirements of the Educational Rules, but the actual expenditure on these two forms of grants was less in 1893–94 than in 1892–93; if reductions have to be made anywhere it should not be in building and furniture grants.

The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the remark on page 23 of the report regarding the erroneous debit of two sums of Rs. 11,937 and Rs. 16½. The budget estimate for grants from Local funds was on the whole well worked-up to. In the case of results grants the budget estimate was, indeed, exceeded to a considerable extent and the only districts wherein noticeable lapses occurred are Ganjám, Kistna, Tinnevelly and South Canara. The report does not contain any information as to the outstandings at the end of 1893–94 of results grants payable from Local funds; particulars on this subject should be furnished in future. As observed by the late Acting Director, the expenditure by Local Boards on building and miscellaneous grants was not satisfactory.

In the case of results grants payable from Municipal funds also, the report contains no information as to the amount remaining undisbursed at the end of the year. The total actual expenditure on grants by municipalities very nearly equalled the amount estimated, but the outlay on results and other grants is stated in one place to have been Rs. 81,113 and Rs. 1,148, respectively, and in another to have been Rs. 78,462 and Rs. 3,799.

The substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of results grants had effect from the 1st April last and it will be necessary to watch its effects with great care and to supply full information on the subject in the reports for the next few years. The change is expected to remove the existing temptation to over-state probable earnings in the form of results grants; but, on the other hand, it will undoubtedly supply managers of schools with a motive for over-estimating their charges and under-estimating their receipts and very close scrutiny of the statistics will be necessary to determine whether the advantages or disadvantages of the new system preponderate.

4. *University Education.*—Particulars are given in the following table of the number of candidates who have passed the higher University examinations during the last five years:—

Examination.	Number that passed.				
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
M.A.	3	6	6	10	7
B.A.	482	616	546	* 1,391	* 1,457
F.A.	359	668	740	779	714
M.L.	..	1	..	2	2
B.L.	35	39	48	72	45
M.B. and C.M.	2	2	3	7	1
Preliminary Scientific	1	2	1	4	4
L.M.S.	18	18	28	53	28
B.C.E.	4	1	6	5	6
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	2
L.T. Written / Practical	5	7	12 / 11	30 / 13	42 / 20
Total	909	1,360	1,401	2,366	2,328

* Includes all three branches.

Except in regard to the L.T. examination and, possibly, the B.A. examination, these figures are not encouraging. The effect of restricting to F.As. the privilege of appearing for the Criminal Test and entering the L.M. and S. section of the Medical College and of other similar changes has been less marked than was anticipated. There was, indeed, a large increase in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the F.A. examination, but more than two-thirds were unable to pass and the successful candidates were considerably fewer than in 1892–93. Mr. Monro, it is observed, is inclined to attribute the ill-success of candidates for the F.A. examination to the fact that the

men who Matriculated in 1891 under the old rules possessed inferior qualifications. No doubt the standard of the Matriculation examination has been raised since then, but there is no apparent reason for regarding the Matriculates of 1891 as inferior to those of 1890 and yet the percentage of success in the F.A. examination held in December 1892 was 41·3, whereas in 1893 it was only 31·5. It is far more probable that the want of teachers competent to teach Physiology and Physiography which is referred to in paragraph 42 is a cause of the ill-success of candidates at the F.A. examination, though it is observed that 72 per cent. of the examinees passed in these subjects in 1892–93. The statistics in the margin of page 30 relating to the precentages of passes from Government and Aided colleges are not understood; in several instances they show a larger number of passes than examinees.

In paragraph 41 of the report Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the standard of the Second Language division of the B.A. Degree examination is not sufficiently high. The large proportion of passes in this division has attracted attention on previous occasions; for example, in paragraph 5 of the review of the report for 1889–90. It is, however, natural that the proportion of success should be higher in the second language than in any other subject and it is observed that it shows a tendency to decline, a fact which probably indicates increasing severity on the part of the examiners. Mr. Monro's remarks on this subject and on the comparative unpopularity of the first three branches of the Science Division will, however, be brought to the notice of the University. Particulars of the attendance at Arts Colleges during the last five years appear below :—

Year	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1889-90	11	20	31	2,185	858	3,043	23·4
1890-91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891-92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1192-93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7
1893-94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45·0

These statistics are by no means so unsatisfactory in reality as they are in appearance. The M.A. classes contained twice as many students as in 1892–93 and the senior B.A. classes were also considerably larger. The strength of the junior B.A. classes has been affected by the ill-success of candidates for the last F.A. examination and the numbers in the F.A. classes have fallen off in consequence of the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination. If the Art Colleges are weaker numerically than they were in 1891–92 and 1892–93, it is probable that the quality of the students therein is superior. Professional colleges come under review separately and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. The number of these institutions was raised from six to seven by the opening of a training college at Rajahmundry and the total strength advanced from 759 to 798 in spite of a great fall in the attendance at the Medical College.

5. *Upper Secondary Education.*—The number of candidates for the Upper Secondary examination held in 1893–94 was considerably higher than in the preceding year but not a single individual passed the full test. The examination to be held in December next will be in accordance with a revised scheme wherein the privilege of passing the examination piecemeal has been withdrawn in consideration of the simplification of the test. Particulars regarding the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination during the last five years appear in the margin. The effect produced by raising the standard of the Matriculation examination will naturally make itself noticeable for some years, until the instruction imparted in Upper Secondary schools has

	Appeared.	Passed.
1889-90	7,104	1,611
1890-91	7,002	1,648
1891-92	7,907	2,381
1892-93	3,369	520
1893-94	3,396	776

been elevated to a corresponding degree. The reduction in the number of candidates for the examination in 1892–93 was, however, unexpectedly large and the recovery in 1893–94 very slight. But, in paragraph 56 of the report, Mr. Monro shows reasons for believing that a large number of pupils were kept back from the examination as unfit. The increase in the number and proportion of passes may, therefore, be accepted as denoting a higher standard of qualifications among the candidates. It is to be hoped that the standard of the revised examination will be maintained. For a time the maintenance of the standard will involve loss of revenue to the University and loss of strength to collegiate institutions, but severity on the part of the examiners for the Matriculation examination will have a great effect upon Upper Secondary education and the Government has little doubt that in the course of a few years the Matriculation examination will attract as many candidates as it did in the years preceding the revision.

Partly with the object of raising the standard of education among public servants and partly with the intent to stimulate the growth of higher education generally, the Government decided a few years ago to close all except the very lowest branches of the public service to men possessing only lower secondary qualifications. In other words, the minimum qualifications required of candidates for employment in the public service were raised from the Lower to the Upper Secondary standard. This change came into full effect only on the 1st July 1894, and it is too early yet to calculate its consequences to their full extent. But the rule restricting entry into the public service to upper secondary men has been in partial operation for several years and it ought by now to have shown its influence in a great increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary stage. As a fact the strength of the Upper Secondary forms in public schools during the last six years has been as shown in the margin. There has been a decided advance, but less progress has been made than might have been anticipated; and, unless there is a rapid improvement in the course of the next few years, it is likely that considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits for the public service. The statistics would be more encouraging if growth were more apparent in the lower forms, but the Fourth Form was actually weaker in 1893–94 than in 1892–93 and the increase in aggregate strength shown by the figures given in the margin above is mainly the result of the return to school of a number of boys who failed to Matriculate in December last. It should be noted, too, that some portion at least of the recent increase in the strength of Upper Secondary departments is due to the addition of another form thereto in 1891 and, on the whole, it is impossible to contemplate the statistics relating to this stage of instruction with complete satisfaction.

1888–89	7,466
1889–90	6,925
1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071
1893–94	10,800

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—As was anticipated, the abolition of the system of conducting the Lower Secondary examination by means of local committees was followed by a considerable decline in the percentage of success, but it was not expected that it would be followed by a great fall in the number of candidates also. It is not clear whether this decline in popularity is the result of the change in the scheme of the examination or whether it is due to growing recognition of the fact that for most practical purposes the test is unnecessary. Mr. Monro seems to assume the latter, but it seems highly probable that changes introduced by the new notification (such as the increase in the number of compulsory subjects and the prohibition against bringing up two vernacular languages) are the principal reason for the decline in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the test. It is not quite clear how many of the pupil candidates for the Lower Secondary examination appeared with the object of earning Seventh Standard grants; appendix H might with advantage be modified so as to supply this information. The most noticeable point in the statistics relating to Lower Secondary education is the great fall in the year under review in the number of public Lower Secondary schools for boys. The decline is ascribed to the operation

of the recognition rules and this explanation is probably correct, but it is rather remarkable that a similar effect should not have been produced by the rules in either of the two years immediately preceding that under review. The total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage in public schools for boys has been during the last five years as shown in the margin. The marked access of strength to the First Form during the year under review is a hopeful sign, and it is satisfactory to find that the Lower Secondary department has recovered from the effects of the abolition of the Middle School examination. Progress is somewhat slow however.

1889-90	24,086
1890-91	21,878
1891-92	22,328
1892-93	23,506
1893-94	25,404

The number of boys presented for the Fifth and Sixth standards showed a fair advance upon 1892-93, but there was a great fall in the number appearing for the Seventh standard. The cause of this decline has not been clearly brought out in the report and it is possible, if the figures in paragraph 64 of the report exclude pupils who earned grants on the result of the Lower Secondary examination, that it was to some extent merely nominal. Mr. Monro's explanation in the same paragraph of the difference between the numbers shown to have passed according to the Seventh standard in 1892-93 and 1893-94 is not quite understood.

7. *Primary Education.*—The stimulus imparted to Upper Primary education by the institution of the Primary examination continues to make itself apparent, though with diminishing force. Rather more than 29,000 candidates appeared for this examination in the year under review and this figure represents an increase of 7·4 per cent. upon that for the preceding year. The rate of advance is steadily declining as is, perhaps, natural. It appears from appendix H that, out of 24,208 pupil-candidates for the Primary examination, 18,787 appeared with the object of earning grants. The proportionate increase upon 1892-93 in the number of candidates who passed the Primary examination was only 5·9 per cent. and it is suggested that there is a growing tendency on the part of managers to present insufficiently educated pupils for the examination. But it is much more probable that the decline in the proportion of passes is due to increased strictness on the part of examiners. The further fall in the number of "teacher" candidates for the Primary examination is, as Mr. Monro observes, a matter for regret; a pass at this examination is necessary to enable teachers to obtain second-class Primary teachers' certificates and the number of uncertificated schoolmasters in primary schools is still very large.

The attendance at public primary schools for boys during the last five years has been as shown in the margin. The increase in attendance in the year under review was insignificant and was even less than the increase in the number of schools. The only satisfactory feature of the statistics is the continuance during 1893-94 of the rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage. This proportion amounted to 5·9 per cent. in the year under review, against 5·7, 5·4, 4·8 and 4·7 per cent. in the four years ending with 1892-93. The advance in the percentage may be confidently ascribed to the new rules regarding appointment to posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 in the public service. The table in paragraph 67 of the report shows that, in 1893-94, there were only two districts where less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were receiving primary instruction in public schools; in 1892-93 there were four such districts. The figures relating to the number of boys presented for the Primary Standard examinations during the last five years appear below :—

1889-90	414,943
1890-91	477,999
1891-92	517,638
1892-93	550,416
1893-94	553,281

Year	Standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second	Third.	Fourth
1889–90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890 91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891–92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892 93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
1893–94	60,939	84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142

The strength of public primary schools (excluding unaided institutions) increased in 1893–94 by only 0·7 per cent., yet the number of pupils presented for the grant examinations increased by 5·8, 1·6, 3·9, 13·2 and 6·9 per cent. in the case of the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, respectively, and in all five standards there was a considerable advance upon the previous year in the number of boys who passed. It seems to follow that there was a great improvement in the quality of the pupils in primary schools during 1893–94 and such an improvement would compensate to a great extent for the insignificance of the increase in numbers.

8. *Special Education.*—No reference is made in the statement in paragraph 75 of the report to second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificates. It is convenient to give information on the subject in this part of the report although, strictly speaking, it may be somewhat out of place in a section relating to schools. The statistics relating to Secondary and Primary Teachers' certificates show an improvement, the number of candidates (trained and untrained) for the written test having risen by 27 per cent. and the number of passes thereat by 50 per cent. It is also stated that 812 persons qualified for Secondary and Primary certificates by passing the practical test, whereas, apparently, only 265 persons were successful in the preceding year. Five candidates, as against two, qualified for Technical Teachers' certificates; the Government desires to be informed as to the nature of the practical test which these persons underwent. On the whole the information available seems to justify the conclusion that the working of the training schools was far more satisfactory in the year under review than in 1892–93, but the report is defective in that it fails to discriminate between first and second class certificates. The Government Technical examinations have already been dealt with in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Their results were not altogether satisfactory, and Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the statistics indicate a deterioration in the general condition of higher technical education. A decline in the number of subjects taken up by candidates is not necessarily, however, a symptom of deterioration and the number of individual candidates increased in 1893–94 in the case of both the Intermediate and the Elementary examinations. The fall in the percentage of success at the Intermediate examinations since 1891–92 may also be accounted for as the result of the adoption of a higher standard by the Examiners. At the same time it must be admitted that the figures are not encouraging. Particulars of the attendance in special and technical schools (excluding the Reformatory school) are given for a period of five years in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Strength.				
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Training schools for Masters	1,215	1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419
" " for Mistresses	289	253	243	342	292
School of Art	364	424	426	489	543
" of Medicine	209	261	347	367	366
" of Engineering	113	156	185	224	229
" of Agriculture	40	34	..	.	..
" of Commerce	162	117	150	27	..
" of Industry	739	992	997	1,046	1,048
" of Music	74	68	64	295	261
Ordnance Artificers' school	94	..	..	.	..
Albert Victor Technical Institute	..	..	..	..	110
Total .	3,299	3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268

In training schools proper for masters there were 1,194 men under instruction against 1,236 in the preceding year. The Government desires to know whether the Director can form any estimate of the time which will be required at the present rate of supply to equip the various classes of institutions with a staff possessing the qualifications required by the Educational Rules; it is presumed that he is in possession of some information on this subject. The proportion of passes secured by students under training at the Written Examination for Trained Teachers' Certificates was not large, but the late Acting Director is inclined to attribute this to the maintenance of a high standard of examination rather than to inferiority of tuition It is reported that 177 trained men remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The number is large but is considerably less than that returned at the end of the preceding official year. The case of each applicant for admission to a training institution should be carefully scrutinized before he is allowed to enter, in order to keep out men who are merely tempted by the stipend and have no definite intention to become schoolmasters.

The noticeable decline in the strength of the training schools for mistresses is to be regretted; it may be due, as suggested, to the reduction in the number of stipends available. It is remarkable that the introduction of the Educational Rules should have had so little effect upon the strength of training schools both for masters and for mistresses. The Director will report whether articles 2 and 3 of section II of the rules are being rigorously applied. Training schools for mistresses are satisfactorily equipped and the proportion of successful candidates at the Written Examination for teachers' certificates was much larger than in the case of male teachers; so much so as to render it highly probable that the principal reason for the inferiority of the results obtained by candidates from training schools for masters is the defectiveness of the tuition imparted to them. It is reported that 84 trained female teachers were unemployed at the end of the year. The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the cause of this apparent excess of supply over effective demand.

But few remarks are necessary in regard to the other special schools, for the administration of the more important of them comes under review separately. The "Albert Victor Technical Institute" seems to have been recognized for the first time during the year; it is said to be a flourishing institution and a brief account of its foundation in 1890 and of the method on which it is worked would not have been out of place. It is not clear why this institution does not appear in appendix L.

Excluding the Reformatory school, the various special and technical institutions at work during 1893–94 had a strength of 4,268. This figure does not include "special classes," that is, technical classes attached to schools for general instruction. According to paragraph 99 of the report and appendix L, the strength of these classes in the year under review was (the Reformatory school included) 753 against 648 in 1892–93. There seems however some uncertainty as to the calculation of the strength of special classes. If 753 was the strength in 1893–94, then, according to column 2 of appendix K to the report for 1892–93, the strength in 1891–92 was 813; but, according to column 3 of appendix H to the report for 1891–92, the strength in that year was 694 and, according to paragraph 89 of the report itself, the figure was only 608. These discrepancies can doubtless be explained, but the reason for them is not at once apparent. Most of the special classes are drawing and carpentry classes The Director will be requested to explain why no reference to the Lawrence Asylum appears in appendix L.

9. *Female Education.*—In spite of the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools during the year, the increase upon 1892–93 was at the rate of only 1·7 per cent. In 1892–93 the rate of increase was over 6 per cent. and in each of the three years ending with 1891–92 it was at least double that figure. The retardation in the growth of female education is attributed, and correctly so no doubt, to the operation of the recognition rules. Of the 106,775 girls under instruction on the 31st March last only about half were in girls' schools.

The number of girls in the upper secondary stage received a fair accession of strength, but the Fourth Form in public girls' schools was weaker than in the previous year and the strength of the Lower Secondary department remained stationary. The

principal increase occurred, of course, in the primary stage, but it was confined to the girls reading in boys' schools. The number of primary schools for girls declined by one, but it is noteworthy that among them there were 22 more upper primary schools than in 1892–93. This increase occurred in the case of Government and Aided schools and it has not been explained. Had the increase occurred among unaided schools, it might have been attributed to the large reduction which took place in the number of unaided Lower Secondary girls' schools. But, as the increase did not occur among unaided institutions, it must apparently be ascribed to the development of Lower Primary schools and not to the reduction in grade of Lower Secondary schools. It is said in the report that such of the Lower Secondary schools as failed to meet the requirements of the Educational Rules reduced their standard, but the figures in paragraph 108 go to show that they disappeared from the recognized list altogether.

The results of the various public examinations as applied to female education were as shown below :—

Examination	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
B.A.	1	2	..	100
F.A.	4	7	50	42·9
Upper Secondary	14	..	..	..
Matriculation	55	69	21·8	23·2
Higher Examination for Women	352	155	40·9	59·4
Lower Secondary	571	389	51·3	36·5
Primary	1,461	1,617	42·4	50·3

There is nothing particularly noticeable about these figures.

The following table indicates a deterioration in the instruction imparted in 1893-94 in certain stages of education :—

Year.	Number of girls who passed the standard examinations.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1889–90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892–93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173
1893–94	10,130	9,567	6,436	3,541	1,158	431	246	80

The figures cannot be regarded as satisfactory, for the number of successful candidates declined in the infant, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh standards.

10. *Education of backward classes.*—The statistics relating to the education of Muhammadans are not encouraging. The number of public schools wholly or chiefly intended for this class of the community fell from 1,178 to 1,115 and their strength from 50,041 to 46,949. This decline seems to have been the result of the action of certain Taluk Boards in Malabar, where 94 Moplah schools are said to have been closed. Of these institutions some were salary results schools and were closed for want of funds to maintain them ; others were aided schools and collapsed in consequence of a reduction in provincial grants. It is most unfortunate that this wholesale closing of Moplah schools should have occurred and it will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department whether their re-habilitation is not possible. The Government looks upon the education of the Moplah community as a matter of pressing necessity and has recently called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his views as to the best means of putting it on a satisfactory footing. The reduction in the number of Moplah schools at the present juncture is, therefore, a matter for particular regret. The total

number of Muhammadan boys and girls at school at the end of 1893–94 was 86,911 against 87,857 on the 31st March 1893 and, as Moplah pupils decreased by 3,058, there was an increase of more than 2,000 in the number of pupils drawn from other classes of Mussalmans. This is so far satisfactory and there seems to have been a not inconsiderable advance in the number of Muhammadans in the secondary stage of education and in the attendance at special schools. It appears from paragraph 133 that the Moplah Sub-Assistant Inspector is unable to exercise proper supervision over the schools in his charge and the Director proposes to place some of the Moplah schools under Hindu supervision. It is doubtful if this arrangement will prove satisfactory, but the Director will no doubt deal with the inspection of Moplah schools when reporting on the general question. Very much remains to be done for Muhammadan education on the West Coast and in Nellore, Kurnool and the Ceded districts. The various concessions granted in G.O., dated 1st February 1893, No. 68, Educational, probably contributed to produce the gratifying progress made during 1893–94 in the education of Paraiyas and kindred classes of the community. The total number of Panchama pupils (girls and boys) at the end of 1893–94 amounted to 31,002, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 5,372, and the percentage of male pupils to the Panchama population of school-going age advanced from 5·1 to 6·3; in 1891–92 the proportion was 4·5 per cent. The number of schools wholly or chiefly designed for Paraiyas rose very largely and the Government observes with much satisfaction the ready response made by Local Boards and Municipal Councils to the demand for additional facilities for the education of backward classes. Anantapur continues to return the lowest percentage of Panchama pupils, but four schools were opened in the course of the year and the proportion of pupils quadrupled.

The figures relating to the education of aboriginal and hill tribes are, on the other hand, decidedly unsatisfactory, but the principal satistics under this head have already come under the consideration of Government in connection with the Agency administration reports and they need not be further alluded to.

11. Almost the whole stock of Government books in Madras has at last been sold off; the loss on sale has been considerable, but that could hardly be avoided. A large number of the scholarships offered by Government on the results of the Matriculation examination were not taken up. The question of entirely revising the system of Government scholarships is now under consideration.

Mr. Monro notes that in Anantapur, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Vizagapatam one-half of the villages containing a population of 200 and upwards were unprovided with schools; in the previous year there were six such districts. The local extension of education is least complete in South Canara and Vizagapatam and the Director will doubtless take steps to impress upon the Local Boards of these and other districts the advisability of adopting the policy referred to in paragraph 154 of the report with the final object of providing a primary school for each village which contains at least 200 inhabitants. The fall in the number of trained teachers working in primary schools is attributed to greater accuracy in the statistics and it is satisfactory to observe the further and marked decline in the proportion of primary school teachers who possess no certificates whatever. This is due, of course, to the operation of the Educational Rules.

Eighty-one sessional schools attended by 1,135 teachers are said to have been at work in 1893–94 against 54 schools with an attendance of 700 in 1892–93. These figures are no doubt correct, but Appendix J refers to 14 only of these institutions and to three Board Training schools which are apparently institutions of the same character. The difference should be explained. The great growth in sessional schools is a very hopeful sign and is, doubtless, attributable to the conditions as to the qualifications of teachers which appear in the Educational Rules. It would be convenient if exact information as to the number and strength of sessional schools in each district and municipality were given in future reports.

The rapidity with which night schools are growing in popularity indicates that they play an important part in the educational system. In 1893–94 the number and strength of these institutions advanced from 934 and 16,649, respectively, to 1,063

and 19,032. In 1892–93 there were Board night schools in six districts only; in 1893–94 the number had risen to nine. The night-school system seems to be most popular in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly; least so in Kurnool, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Malabar. Night schools have been entirely abandoned in South Canara for some reason which has not been explained. The system is obviously susceptible of great extension in some of the districts; for example, there were more than 45 times as many night-school pupils in Gódávari as in Kurnool.

From paragraph 162 of the report it appears that, in 1893–94, the qualifications of the staff in public secondary schools for boys (excluding teachers educated in Europe) were as follows:—possessing trained teachers' certificates, 855; possessing untrained teachers' certificates, 628; possessing general education certificates, 1,322; possessing no certificates, 315. In 1892–93, the corresponding figures were 841, 557, 1,374 and 399. There was thus a general improvement in the year under review.

The Government does not share Mr. Monro's apprehensions regarding the over-production of graduates at present. On the contrary, it considers that the administrative needs of the country demand a constantly increasing supply of well educated men and regrets that the recent changes in the rules for admission to the public service have produced so little effect upon the statistics relating to Upper Secondary and Collegiate education.

Mr. Monro's proposal in paragraph 164 to teach elementary science through the medium of the vernaculars seems to deserve consideration and Dr. Duncan will be requested to furnish Government with his views on the subject. There is, however, one obvious difficulty in the way of carrying out his suggestion and that is the impossibility of translating certain necessary abstract and technical terms into the languages of Southern India. The information on the subject of results grants given in paragraph 166 is out of place; it should have appeared in the first section as it did in the report for 1892–93.

From the figures in paragraph 168, it appears that a considerable number of secondary schools have even yet failed to obtain recognition. From the 1st January next the recognition rules will become fully applicable even to lower primary schools. It behoves the Director of Public Instruction to consider carefully whether the application of the rules from this date can be effected without serious damage to lower primary instruction. If, on consideration, he inclines to doubt whether the time is ripe for this downward extension of the rules, he should address Government. The application of the rules will doubtless cause a reduction in the number and strength of lower primary schools, and the question to be decided is whether the reduction is likely to be so large and lasting as to outweigh the value of the improvements which the rules will effect. Mr. Monro's remarks in paragraph 169 will be referred to Dr. Duncan for an expression of opinion.

The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the necessity of retaining appendices R and T in their present detailed form.

12. As remarked in the first paragraph of this review, the Government finds it impossible to endorse Mr. Monro's description of the year under consideration as one of "sustained activity and progress," but His Excellency in Council hesitates to stigmatize the report as generally unsatisfactory. Public instruction in this presidency is passing through a period of regeneration. The Educational Rules promulgated in 1891 were devised with the object of raising the status of educational institutions and of improving their organization and the methods of tuition adopted therein. These rules are gradually coming into complete operation and a large number of inferior institutions are bound to disappear as a consequence. Schools and pupils are likely, therefore, to decline in numbers for a few years or, perhaps more probably, to remain almost stationary. But, if the temporary check upon the growth of the department is accompanied by an increase in vigour and vitality, the result will be a great gain to the cause of education. There is no reason to doubt that this gain will accrue provided that the new rules are applied strictly but without undue severity or haste. The advantage that has been taken, as Mr. Monro puts it, of the popular

sympathy aroused by the death of the late P. Ranganada Mudaliar to get students' hostels established and direct attention to the want of suitable accommodation for students who come to educational centres will have a great effect in improving the educational system of Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council takes, in conclusion, this opportunity to express his sense of the loss occasioned to the department and to education generally by the untimely death of Dr. J. Bradshaw.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraphs 2 and 10.)
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University (with special reference to paragraph 4)
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 7th November 1894, No. 853, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. Shaik Karim.